prieſt retired, Bolingbroke came over from Batterſea, and expreſſed great indignation at this tranſaction. It was in the evening of the 30th day of May 1744, that he had the happineſs of dying with the greateſt tranquillity, aged fifty-ſix years.

He was interred at Twickenham, near his father and mother; and the Biſhop of Glouceſter erected a monument to his memory with the following inſcription:

" ALEXANDRO POPE, A. R. M.
GUL. *Epiſcopus Gloceſtrienſis,*
Amicitiæ Cauſâ,
Fac. cur. 1761.
Poeta loquitur.

For one, who would not be buried in Weſtminſter-abbey;

Heroes and Kings, your diſtance keep,
In peace let one poor Poet ſleep;
Who never flattered folks like you,
Let Virgil bluſh, and Horace too!"

His death, though it might have been expected, was not lamented by any of his contemporary poets, till Mr Maſon made amends by his Muſæus.

Conſidering the debility, deformity, and diſtortion of his bodily frame it is rather wonderful he lived ſo long. He was protuberant both before and behind; and he compared himſelf, in his humourous account of the club of little men, to a ſpider. He was ſo very feeble and weak, as not to be able to dreſs or undreſs himſelf without aſſiſtance; and ſo ſuſceptible of cold, that he was not only wrapt up in fur and flannel, but was alſo obliged to wear boddice made of ſtiff canvaſs, cloſely laced about him. We muſt not wonder or be diſguſted, that he had much of the irritability, peeviſhneſs, and fretfulneſs of a conſtant valetudinarian.

In the intervals of ſickneſs and head-ach, with which he was ſo frequently afflicted, he too much indulged his appetite, and was too fond of a variety of diſhes highly ſeaſoned, and of the moſt poignant flavour; with which, when his ſtomach was oppreſſed, he had recourſe to ſtrong liquors and drams. His converſation was not remarkably brilliant or pleaſant, and no ſallies of his wit or humour are recorded. It is obſervable, that he never was ſeen to laugh heartily. It is unpleaſant to hear it ſaid, that, in the common intercourſe of life, he delighted in petty ſtratagems and idle artifices, in procuring what he wanted, without plainly and directly mentioning the thing. So that " he played the politician," ſaid Lady Bolingbroke, " about cabbages and turnips."

But whatever might be the imperfections of our great poet's perſon or temper, yet the vigour, force, and activity of his mind were almoſt unparalelled. His whole life, and every hour of it, in ſickneſs and in health, was devoted ſolely, and with unremitting diligence, to cultivate that one art in which he had determined to excel. Many other poets have been unavoidably immerſed in buſineſs, in wars, in politics, and diverted from their favourite bias and purſuits. Of Pope it might truly and ſolely be ſaid, *Verſus amat, hoc ſtudet unum.* His whole thoughts, time, and talents were ſpent on his works alone: which works, if we diſpaſſionately and carefully review, we ſhall find, that the largeſt portion of them, for he attempted nothing of the epic or dramatic, is of the didactic, moral, and ſatiric kind; and, conſequently, not of the moſt poetic ſpecies of poetry. There is nothing in ſo ſublime a ſtyle as the Bard of Gray. This is a matter of fact, not of reaſoning; and means to point out, what Pope has actually done, not what, if he had put out his full ſtrength, he was capable of doing. No man can poſſibly think, or can hint, that the author of the Rape of the Lock, and the Eloiſa, wanted imagination, or ſenſibility, or pathetic; but he certainly did not ſo often indulge and exert thoſe talents, nor give ſo many proofs of them, as he did of ſtrong ſenſe and judgment. This turn

of mind led him to admire French models; he ſtudied Boileau attentively; formed himſelf upon him, as Milton formed himſelf upon the Grecian and Italian Sons of Fancy. He ſtuck to deſcribing modern manners; but theſe manners, becauſe they are familiar, uniform, artificial, and poliſhed, are, for theſe four reaſons, in their very nature unfit for any lofty effort of the muſe. He gradually became one of the moſt correct, even, and exact poets that ever wrote; but yet with force and ſpirit, finiſhing his pieces with a patience, a care, and aſſiduity, that no buſineſs or avocation ever interrupted; ſo that if he does not frequently ravith and tranſport his reader, like his maſter Dryden, yet he does not ſo often diſguſt him, like Dryden, with unexpected inequalities and abſurd improprieties. He is never above or below his ſubject. Whatever poetical enthuſiaſm he actually poſſeſſed, he witheld and ſuppreſſed. The peruſal of him, in moſt of his pieces, affects not our minds with ſuch ſtrong emotions as we feel from Homer and Milton; ſo that no man of a true poetical ſpirit is maſter of himſelf while he reads them. Hence he is a writer fit for general peruſal, and of general utility; adapted to all ages and ſtations; for the old and for the young; the man of buſineſs and the ſcholar. He who would think, and there are many ſuch, the Fairy Queen, Palemon and Arcite, the Tempeſt, or Comus, childiſh and romantic, may reliſh Pope. Surely, it is no narrow, nor invidious, nor niggardly encomium to ſay, he is the great Poet of Reaſon; the Firſt of Ethical Authors in Verſe; which he was by choice, not neceſſity. And this ſpecies of writing is, after all, the ſureſt road to an extenſive and immediate reputation. It lies more level to the general capacities of men, than the higher flights of more exalted and genuine poetry. Waller was more applauded than the Paradiſe Loſt; we all remember when Churchill was more in vogue than Gray.

We live in a reaſoning and proſaic age. The foreſts of Fairy-land have been rooted up and deſtroyed; the caſtles and the palaces of Fancy are in ruins; the magic wand of Proſpero is broken and buried many fathoms in the earth. Telemachus was ſo univerſally read and admired in France, not ſo much on account of the poetial images and the fine imitations of Homer which it contained, but for the many artful and ſatirical alluſions to the profligate court of Louis XIV, ſcattered up and down. He that treats of faſhionable follies, and the topics of the day, that deſcribes preſent perſons and recent events, as Dryden did in his Abſalom and Ahitophel, finds many readers, whoſe underſtandings and whoſe paſſions he gratifies, and who love politics far more than poetry.

The name of Cheſterfield on one hand, and of Walpole on the other, failed not to make a poem bought up and talked of. And it cannot be doubted, that the Odes of Horace which celebrated, and the Satires which ridiculed, well-known and real characters at Rome, were more eagerly read, and more frequently cited, than the Æneid and the Georgic of Virgil. Malignant and inſenſible muſt be the critic, who ſhould impotently dare to aſſert, that Pope wanted genius and imagination; but perhaps it may ſafely be affirmed, that his peculiar and characteriſtical excellencies were good ſenſe and judgment. And this was the opinion of Atterbury and Bolingbroke; and it was alſo his own opinion. See in Volume Ninth, the Fifth and the Nineteenth Letters: particulary what he ſaid to Warburton at the end of the latter.

If we conſider him as a man, and examine his moral character impartially, we ſhall find that his predominant virtues ſeem to have been filial piety, and conſtancy in his friendſhips [illegible]

ardent love of liberty and of his country, and what seemed to be its true interest; a manly detestation of court-flatterers and servility; a frugality, and economy, and order, in his house, and at his table: at the same time that his private charities were many and great; of which Dodsley, whom he honoured with his friendship, and who partook of his beneficence, gave me several instances. His revenue was about eight hundred pounds a year.

As to his religious opinions, though he would not publicly renounce the tenets of his family, from the fear of being reckoned an interested convert, yet he had too clear and solid an understanding, not to discern the gross absurdities, and glaring impieties of popish superstition; and once owned to Dr Warburton, that he was convinced the Church of Rome had all the marks and signs of that Antichristian Power and Apostacy, so strongly painted and predicted in the New Testament. Which opinion Dr Warburton himself was so zealous in establishing, that he founded a Lecture for Sermons to be annually preached at Lincoln's-inn chapel, on this very subject, persuaded, like his excellent friend Dr Balguy, that "Popery is indeed nothing better than a refined species of Pagan Fu; and that, so far as this extends, the gospel has failed of its genuine effect, and left men as it found them, Polytheists and Idolators." The approaching destruction of the Church of Rome, especially in a neighbouring kingdom, was thus remarkably foretold by the king of Prussia, 1777: "Le Pape et les moines finiront sans doute; leur chute ne sera pas l'ouvrage de la raison; mais ils périeront à mesure que les Finances des grandes potentates se dérangeront. En France, quand on aura epuisé tous les expédiens pour avoir des espèces, on sera force de seculariser des Abbayes et des Convens. Cet example sera imité, et le nombre des Cuculati reduit à peu de chose.—There is no doubt that one day there will be neither be pope nor monks. Their fall will not be the effect of reason, but they will perish in proportion as the finances of the great potentates of the empire shall become embarrassed. In France, when every expedient has been exhausted to procure specie, recourse must be had to the secularising of the abbèes and convents. This example will be imitated, &c."

Through the whole course of his life, Pope was firmly and unvariably convinced of the Being of a God, a Providence, and the Immortality of the Soul. Though perhaps, when he was writing under the guidance of Bolingbroke, he entertained some unhappy and ill-founded doubts concerning the truth of the Christian Dispensation.

ACCOUNT OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS*.

THOUGH this great Painter, as Dr Rawley says of his godlike patron Lord Bacon, was no great plodder upon books, yet from the conversation of other persons, from his own well directed reading, and from the natural sagacity of his mind, he had collected together such a variety of materials on most subjects, that his writings and conversations teemed with general positions, and with abstract propositions, that resembled very much the aphorisms of Lord Verulam himself. To the ingenious Mr Malone the world is much indebted for printing, in his 'Life of Sir Joshua,' some of his MSS. observations on his own profession, "in which one particularly sees that power of generalization, the concomitant of genius, and the attendant upon great and forcible minds." Sir Joshua sages with that ingenuousness in owning his defects which a mind conscious of superiority only will exhibit, "not having the

* See p. 150.

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advantage of an early academical education, I never poſſeſſed that facility of drawing the naked figure which an artiſt ought to have. It appeared to me too late, when I went to Italy, and began to feel my own deficiencies, to endeavour to acquire that readineſs of invention which I obſerved others to poſſeſs. I conſoled myſelf, however, by remarking, that thoſe ready inventors are extremely apt to acquieſce in imperfection; and that if I had not their facility, I ſhould, for this very reaſon, be more likely to avoid the defect which too often accompanies it, a trite and common-place mode of invention. How difficult it is for the artiſt who profeſſes this facility to guard againſt carleſſneſs and common-place invention, is well known; and in Metaſtaſio, in a kindred art, is an eminent inſtance, who always complained of the great difficulty of obtaining correctneſs, in conſequence of having been in his youth an improviſitore*. . . . I conſidered myſelf as playing a great game in art," adds Sir Joſhua, "and inſtead of beginning to ſave money, I laid it out falter than I got it, in purchaſing the beſt examples of art that could be procured; for I even borrowed money for this purpoſe. The poſſeſſing portraits by Titian, Vandyke, and Rembrandt, I conſidered as the beſt kind of wealth. By ſtudying carefully the works of the great maſters, this advantage is obtained: we find that certain niceties of expreſſion are capable of being executed which otherwiſe we might ſuppoſe beyond the reach of art. This gives us a confidence in ourſelves, and we are thus incited, not only to endeavour at the ſame happineſs of execution, but alſo at other congenial excellencies. *Study*, indeed, conſiſts in learning to ſee nature, and may be called the art of uſing other men's minds. By this kind of contemplation and exertion we are taught to think in their way, and ſometimes to attain to their excellencies. Thus, for inſtance, if I had never ſeen any of the works of Correggio, I ſhould perhaps have never remarked in nature the expreſſion which I find in one of his pictures; or, if I had remarked it, I ſhould have thought it too difficult, or perhaps impoſſible, to be executed."

"So deſirous was he," ſays his ingenius Biographer, "that the Cathedral of St Paul's ſhould be decorated with ſculpture (which he thought would be highly beneficial to the Arts), that he prevailed upon thoſe who were concerned with him in the management of Dr Johnſon's monument, to conſent that it ſhould be placed in that Cathedral. In conſequence of the ardour which he diſplayed upon the ſubject, it was thought proper to depoſit his body in the crypt of that magnificent church; which, indeed, had another claim alſo to the remains of this great Painter; for in the ſame ground (though the ancient building conſtructed upon it has given place to another edifice) was interred, in the middle of the laſt century, his great predeceſſor Sir Anthony Vandyke;" his inferior in two branches of the art, in light and ſhade, and in beauty and variety of back-ground. To depoſit Sir Joſhua's corpſe in the Crypt of St Paul's, is doing very little honour to his talents, and by no means bringing them into remembrance; unleſs a ſtatue or a monument, of ſome ſize and ſplendour, indicate where the remains of the Britiſh Apelles, the painter of grace and expreſſions, are depoſited.

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* The late acute Dr Adam Smith uſed to ſay, that he never knew any young perſons, in the different claſſes which he taught in Scotland, ever come to any excellence, if they were ſoon ſatisfied with their own performances.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE laſt act of Sir William Jones' uſeful and valuable life, was an act of homage to the Supreme Being, who, in kindneſs to mankind, has afforded them a diſpenſation of his will, and brought life and immortality to light. He died in a kneeling attitude in his cloſet, with his hands claſped together, and his eyes turned up toward heaven.

Sir William Jones' opinion of the Bible was written on the laſt leaf of one belonging to him in theſe ſtrong terms*:

'I have regularly and attentively read theſe holy ſcriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more ſublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important hiſtory, and finer ſtrains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been compoſed.'

'EVERY virtue,' ſays Mr Soame Jenyns, 'enjoined by Chriſtianity as a virtue, is recommended by politeneſs as an accompliſhment. Gentleneſs, humility, deference, affability, and a readineſs to aſſiſt and ſerve on all occaſions, are as neceſſary in the compoſition of a true Chriſtian, as in that of a well bred man. Paſſion, peeviſhneſs, and ſupercilious ſelf-ſufficiency, are equally repugnant to the characters of both, who differ in this only,—that the true Chriſtian really is what the well bred man pretends to be, and would ſtill be better bred if he was.'

MONTESQUIEU told Madam d'Aiguillon on his death bed, 'I have always reſpected religion; the morality of the goſpel is the moſt valuable preſent that God could have beſtowed upon mankind.'

'I am attached to my country,' ſaid this great man, 'becauſe I like the government under which I was born, without being afraid of it, or expecting any emolument from it. I ſhare equally with my fellow-citizens in the protection which it affords to us, and I thank God that he has given to me a degree of moderation.'

'A GOOD general,' ſays the great prince of Conde, 'may be beaten; but he can never be ſurpriſed.'

When he took leave of his ſon the Duc d'Enghuein, he gave him his bleſſing, and ſaid, fixing his eyes upon him in the moſt affectionate manner. 'In this world, my ſon, which I am about to quit, there is only one thing that is ſolid and deſerves eſteem; that is, to have been throughout life an honeſt man.'

LOUIS XIV, on his death-bed, thus addreſſed his infant grandſon, afterwards Louis XV.

'My dear child, you will very ſoon become the king of a great country. What I wiſh particularly to recommend to you, is, never to forget the obligations you have to your Creator. Remember that by his power alone you are every thing that you are.

'Strive to preſerve peace with your neighbours. I have been too fond of war. Do not imitate me in that, nor in the great expences in which I have been involved.

'Take advice in every thing; and be careful to inform yourſelf what advice is beſt, and always follow it.

'Eaſe your ſubjects from taxes as ſoon as you can, and you will then have the happineſs of doing that which I had the misfortune never to be able to do*.'

'Men of learning and of erudition have in general been believers in revealed religion; as Uſher, Huet, Bochart, Chillingworth, &c. Men of wit and of fancy have but too often been infidels. It is indeed much eaſier to make objections than to ſolve them, and he that cannot build a hovel may pull down a temple.

* Theſe ſentences were, till the beginning of the French revolution, inſcribed, in gold letters, over the head of the bed in which the kings of France uſed to ſleep.

THE names of the children of the royal family of France were uſed to be inſcribed in the pariſh regiſter of Verſailles; the Dauphine took his children one day with him to the church of that town, and, opening the regiſter before them, thus addreſſed them: 'Obſerve, my good children, your names following, in regular order, the names of the pooreſt and of the loweſt of my father's ſubjects. Religion and Nature know no diſtinction: virtue alone makes the difference between one perſon and another; and perhaps he whoſe name you precede in this book may appear greater in the eyes of God, than you may appear in thoſe of mankind.'

WHEN the Duke of Orleans was appointed regent during the minority of Louis XV, he inſiſted on being allowed the power of pardoning. 'I have no objection,' ſaid he, 'to have my hands tied from doing harm; but I will have them free to do good.'

'IF I knew any thing, ſaid Monteſquieu, that would be uſeful to myſelf, and at the ſame time prejudicial to my family, I would eraſe it from my mind: if I knew any thing that would be uſeful to my family, but prejudicial to my country, I would ſtrive to forget it; if I knew any thing that would be uſeful to my country, but prejudicial to mankind, I ſhould look upon it as a crime.

'We are allowed to aſpire to the higheſt ſituations in our country, becauſe it is permitted to every citizen to wiſh to be uſeful to his country. Beſides, a noble ambition (when properly directed) is a ſentiment very uſeful to ſociety; for, as the phyſical world ſubſiſts only becauſe every particle of matter tends to fly off from the centre, ſo the political world ſuſtains itſelf by the forward and reſtleſs deſire that every one has to remove from the ſituation in which he is placed.

'My principle has always been, never to do that by another perſon which I could do by myſelf. This has enabled me to make my fortune by the means which I had in my own power, moderation and frugality; and never by means external to myſelf, which are but too often baſe or unjuſt.

'I love to frequent theſe houſes where I can come off well with my every-day underſtanding.

'I am not ſo humble as the atheiſts are. I would not change my hopes of immortality for all their quietiſm.

'In the whole courſe of my life I have never known any perſons completely deſpiſed, except thoſe who keep bad company.

'IDLENESS,' ſays the learned Lord Monboddo, 'is the ſource of almoſt every vice and folly. For a man who does not know what to do, will do any thing rather than nothing; and I maintain, that the richeſt man who is haunted by that foul fiend (as it may be called) is a much more unhappy man than the day-labourer, who earns his daily bread by the ſweat of his brow, and who therefore only ſubmits to the ſentence pronounced upon our firſt parents after their fall, and which, if it be underſtood (as I think it ought to be) of the labour of the mind, as well as of the body, we muſt all ſubmit to, or be miſerable if we do not. And accordingly thoſe who have nothing to do, endeavour to fly from themſelves, and many fly from the country and go abroad for no other reaſon.'

Fruſtra, nam comes fatra petit fequiturque fugacem.

'Gainſt the foul fiend what can relief afford?
Our bed he climbs, participates our board;
Fly as we may o'er earth's extenſive round
He follows ſtill, and at our heels is found.
From his fell looks each joy a blaſt acquires,
And life itſelf beneath his graſp expires.

ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT, &c. OF TURKY.

TURKISH WIT.

A MAN of rank, remarkably unpleasing in his countenance and figure, was married, according to custom, without having first seen her unveiled, to a lady, whose pretensions to personal attractions did not exceed his own. On the morning after their marriage, she demanded of him, to whom of his friends she might shew her face with freedom. 'Shew it,' said he,' 'to all the world, but hide it from me.' 'Patience', rejoined the lady. 'I have none,' returned the bridegroom. 'Ah!' said she, 'I think you must have a good share; for you have carried that abominable great nose about with you all your life-time.'

RESIGNATION.

The perfect resignation with which a good Mussulman sees his house consumed by the flames, and himself reduced from affluence to poverty, has been often and justly remarked by others: he exclaims, ALLAH KARIM! 'God is merciful!' without apparent emotion, and has assured himself that the same providence which hath made him poor and abject, can once more restore him to wealth, if it be his fate.

RELIGION.

Since the close of the sixteenth century, the Russian church has claimed a jurisdiction, independent of the see of Constantinople. Nevertheless, appeals have been made to that see, in cases of extraordinary importance. From the success of the Russian arms in the last two wars, should the Ottoman power be eventually subdued, it seems not improbable that the religion of the Greeks may once more be triumphantly established on the shores of the Bosphorus; that the crescent may no longer profane the domes of Constantinople; and that the patriarch of Constantinople may be restored to the dignity; though not to the power and influence, which he enjoyed at the most flourishing periods of the lower empire.

THE SERAGLIO.

The inhabitants of the Seraglio exceed six thousand, of which about five hundred are women. Many who are employed there during the day, have their houses and families in the city. When the Sultan comes to the throne, the grandees present him with virgin slaves, who, they hope, may become their patronesses. From these, principally, six are then chosen, who are styled Kadinns; but the late Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, added a seventh. The first of them who gives an heir to the empire, becomes the favourite, and has the tittle of Hassicky-Sultan. There are many others in the harem, but they seldom are suffered to infringe the exclusive priviledge of producing heirs to the empire, which the Kadinns claim; for with the others the most infamous means of prevention are forcibly adopted. If the child of the first Hasseky-Sultan should die, her precedence is lost. The old story of the ladies standing in a row, and the Sultan's throwing a handkerchief to his choice, is not true.

LIBRARIES.

Thirteen public libraries are open in Constantinople, established by sultans or viziers, none of which contain more than 2000 volumes, all in manuscript. Their value is much enhanced by the high price of transcription; from fifteen to twenty pounds are paid for a folio well written, but without ornament or illuminations.

The library of Saint Sophia was founded by Soleyman the Magnificent, in the sixteenth century, and furnished in its present state by Sultan Mahmod, in 1754. The number of manuscripts is 1527, among which is a koran written by Osman, the third kalif, and commentaries upon it in 133 volumes. That of Sultan Mohammed is open every day, and has

three keepers. One of the 1525 manuſcripts it contains, is the koran complete in the Cufic character, detached leaves of which are eſteemed ſo great a curioſity in the European collections.

In 1779 Sultan Abdul Hamid opened a library for public reſort. Its greateſt rarity is the koran, in three diſtinct copies, by the kalifes Omar, Oſman, and Kali. Many manuſcripts, which had lain neglected in the library of the Seraglio, were refitted by his order, and placed here.

Of the viſiers, that of Mehemet Cuprugli, Rachil Paſha, and Ibrahim Paſha, are moſt worthy of notice. In all of them the ſame arrangement of the books is made; they are placed flat in preſſes, and lettered on the leaves at one end.

PRIVATE HOUSES.

The houſes of the opulent Turks are large, with the moſt convenient part appropriated as the harem, which is uſually ſurrounded with a court, be it ever ſo ſmall, having a fountain in the midſt. Theſe apartments are remarkable for their neatneſs, and all the accommodation that the climate and architecture will admit; for it is here only that the poſſeſſor diſplays any expence in ornament, or furniture. As to the houſes in general, they are mere comfortleſs wooden boxes, cool in ſummer, but ill adapte to wet or cold weather, being full of unglazed windows, and without fire-places; in winter ſupplied by earthen pans of charcoal, which ſuffocate while they warm you. The ground floor is a continuation of the ſtreet, and the ſtair-caſe a dirty ladder, frequently in darkneſs.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

The corps diplomatique, taken generally, live with great expence, and magnificent ſuites, and their palaces particularly thoſe of Venice, France, and Sweden, are ſumptuous and delightfully ſituated. In the winter, and during the carnival, the gayet of their ſociety is more apparent; but in general, though the companies are large, converſational intercourſe is burthened by etiquette, and the ſhackels of ceremony are ſeldom forgotten.

Among the other inhabitants of Pera (where ambaſſadors reſide) there is nearly an equal mixture of European and Oriental manners. The men almoſt univerſally wear the dreſs of their own nation, but the ladies blend the French faſhions with the Greeks, and produce a ſtyle by no means ungraceful. The coiffure is generally reſembling the latter nation; the hair falls in ringlets over the forehead, and in braids low behind; and on the crown they wear a cap of white cloth, with a large taſſel of pink or blue ſilk, bound round with a ſmall turban of flowered muſlin. A very favourite ornament with them, are chains of fine gold, connected in bracelets, or worn over the neck. Their jewels are hereditary and unalienable, and are frequently ſhewn as having been firſt ſet in the times of the emperors.

The beſt rooms in their houſes are thoſe neareſt the roof, which are ſpacious and lofty, but unaccommodated with fire-places; moſt of them have ſofas. During cold weather they place a table in the midſt, which they call a tandoor, under which is a pan of burnt charcoal; the whole is then covered, not only with a very large counterpane, but a blanket, and the mixed company of ladies and gentlemen repoſe around it, completely enveloped to the chin.

MARRIAGES OF THE GREEKS.

I was preſent at a marriage ceremony between two Greek peaſants, the ſervants of the Pruſſian envoy. The proceſſion was led on by a dance of men holding each other by the hand, and animated by the loud and rude tones of a tabor and pipe, the firſt man waving a ſmall flag. The betrothed were ſupported, each by two

two men, and diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of their habits, their hair being profuſely decked with long ſtreds of gold tinſel, which was ſpread ſo thickly over the face of the bride, that it anſwered the purpoſe of a veil. The hands of each were joined by ſilver claſps and garlands.

When all were uſhered into the ſaloon, where the papas (or prieſt) had prepared his conſecrated furniture, after looſing the claſps, and reading the Greek ſervice with much expedition, the typical union was performed, by placing paper crowns, very finely gilded, on the heads of each, which were ſeverally interchanged. The lady of the houſe then ſtanding between them, laid her hands on the crowns during a ſhort prayer, when the papas applied a ſeal five times to the bride, intimating that thoſe parts ſhould be ſacredly appropriated to the huſband: benedictions and incenſe were then freely diſperſed, and all the relatives of either ſex kiſſed them both on the temples. They were then conducted into the drawing-room, ſeated on the ſofa, and treated with great reſpect, and the uſual refreſhment, of which all their attendant friends partook. During this compliment, ſmall preſents were depoſited in the lap of the bride, who appeared to be much oppreſſed both by the honour and the fatigue; while roſes tied up with tinſel threds were given in exchange, and this addreſs, 'Go, and do likewiſe.' A bridal hymn was then ſung, to which the papas were aſſiſted by ſome boys; and the people receiving them at the ſtairs, another proceſſion round the village concluded this fete.

JUSTICE.

The adminiſtration of juſtice in Conſtantinople is notoriouſly corrupt. It is placed ſolely in the hands of the ulemah, or eccleſiaſtical body, who are confirmed in their rapacity, by being ſecured from the interpoſition of the body politic, as they receive no ſalary from the ſtate. In theſe two cauſes originates a ſyſtem of enormous peculation and bribery, ſo that for the poor there is no redreſs. Turkiſh juriſprudence profeſſes the implicit direction of the koran, but more attention is paid to the multekah, containing the traditional injunctions. After all, the intereſt or caprice of the judges biaſſes the deciſion.

Perſonal combat, unknown to the ancients, but ſo univerſal in modern Europe ſince the days of chivalry, is not practiſed among the Turks; nor is aſſaſſination, the diſgrace of many nations, in any degree frequent. Connections with women, the great cauſe of inveterate quarrels, are ſo arranged as to render interference with each other almoſt impoſſible. Before marriage they are not ſeen by their lovers, and after only by their huſbands and neareſt relatives. There is likewiſe an inviolable point of honour between men reſpecting their harems, and an avowed libertine would be baniſhed from ſociety.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

The mention of the domeſtic habits and purſuits of Haly Effendi, will give an idea of the general plan of life among country gentlemen in Turkey.

He has an imaum in his houſe, who calls the ſtated hours of prayer, which is ſcrupulouſly performed five times a day. We ſaw him ſitting in his gateway, adminiſtering juſtice, and deciding on the diſputes of his numerous vaſſals. His zaim, or military fief, contains many hundred acres in good cultivation, and nearly two hundred agricultural ſervants, among whom are ſixty Arabs, who, though ſlaves, are not excluded from the common privileges of the others. His amuſements are hunting and hawking, for which his horſes and hawks are excellent. There is a ſpecies of large white greyhound, the legs and tail of which are fantaſtically ſtained red with kinah, which is moſt in requeſt; and it is uſual to take out eight or ten

couple of theſe dogs together. The affability of Turks of the better ſort to their inferiors is very ſtriking. Whoever comes with buſineſs or requeſt, ſits down without ceremony, is made welcome by the civileſt appellation, takes his pipe, and enters upon his detail. Totally ignorant as they are as to other nations, and little informed in the affairs of their own, the uſual occurrences of the day, within ſo narrow a ſphere, are important enough to occupy their whole mind; and the equanimity and temperate happineſs to which they have certainly attained, ſeem in ſome meaſure to diſparage the utility of extenſive curioſity, or reſtleſs ſpeculation.

By Mr Dallaway.

NEW AND CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 236.

Contents—Ships arrive at the Straits of Sunda—Formation of the rocks and iſlands there—Beautiful appearance of the country, &c.

On the 25th February 1793 the ſquadron entered the ſtraits of Sunda. The ſcenery which theſe ſtraits exhibites, affords Sir George Staunton an opportunity of making ſome curious obſervations on the different ways by which different parts of the earth are produced, and of the gradations in the ſcale of animated nature. 'The great iſland of Sumatra,' ſays Sir George, 'by its ſouth-eaſt, and that of Java by its north-weſt, extremity, approaching to each other, form theſe ſtraits between them, which are interſperſed with a number of ſmall iſles; the whole diſplaying a ſcenery, inferior indeed in grandeur to that of the lofty range of mountains round the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, but ſcarcely to be exceeded in the ſoftneſs, richneſs, and gayety of its appearance. The two great iſlands, firſt mentioned, which are low, and in ſome places marſhy, near the ſhore, riſe afterward in a gradual ſlope toward the interior of the country, admitting in their aſcent every variety of ſituation, and all the different tints of verdure. Of the ſmaller iſlands, a few have ſteep and naked ſides, ſuch as one in the middle of the ſtrait, which the Engliſh navigators have diſtinguiſhed, on that account, by the name of Thwart-the-way, and two very ſmall round ones called, from their figure, the Cap and Button; moſt of the others are entirely level, founded upon beds of coral, and covered with trees. Some of theſe iſlands are ſurrounded with a white ſandy beach, viſited frequently by turtle; but moſt of them are adorned with thick ſhrubbery to the water's edge, the roots being waſhed by the ſea, or the branches dipping into it; and on the outſide are ſhoals, in which a multitude of little aquatic animals are buſied in framing calcareous habitations for their reſidence and protection. Thoſe fabrics gradually emerge above the ſurface of the water, and at length, by the adventitious adheſion of vegetable matter, giving birth to plants and trees, become new iſlands, or add to the ſize of thoſe already produced by the ſame means. It is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with the diverſified operations of nature for obtaining the ſame end, whether employed in originally fixing the granite foundation of the Braſils, or in throwing up, by ſome ſudden and ſubſequent convulſion, the iſland of Amſterdam, or in continuing to this hour, through the means of animated beings the formation of new lands in the Straits of Sunda.'

'One of theſe coralline productions,' proceeds Sir George, 'is North Iſland, where the Lion found the Hindoſtan at anchor. The latter met, near

near the mouth of the Straits, with one of the East India Company's ſhips returning home from China. She had brought diſpatches from the Company's commiſſioners at Canton to the ambaſſador, which, after the ſhip had waited ten days for his excellency at Batavia, were left there for him. On the Lion's proceeding, together with the Hindoſtan, to that place, the voyage was found to reſemble a ſhort trip of pleaſure. The ſea was perfectly ſmooth; and its ſurface ſtudded with innumerable cluſters of coral iſlands. The ſubſtance of which they are compoſed is in a hard ſtate, and ſimilar to rock; but in various places conſiderable quantities of zoophytes were dragged from the ſea, ſome of a fleſhy, and ſome of a leathery texture. Of the corals there were vaſt maſſes, and of various ſpecies, the medrepora, cellipora, and tubipora, of different ſhapes, flat, round, and branched; and, as to colour, brown, white, and blue; and all theſe colours not unfrequently in the ſame ſpecimen; but none red, except the tubipora muſica.

'Of the prodigious variety of aquatic animals, independently of thoſe which produce the coral iſlands, a large proportion is doomed to move only along the bottom of the ſea, of which the moſt numerous here were the ſea urchin, ſtar fiſh, and the holothuria. Others are ſtill more confined in their movements than the common oyſter, whoſe ſhells are not immoveably fixed to a particular ſpot, but are ſometimes tranſported from one bank to another, by the impulſe of tides or currents, or other motion of the waters near them; whereas there are animals of a ſimilar kind, which, beſide being incloſed in a bivalve ſhell, are imbedded, with the ſhell itſelf, in a large maſs of calcareous rock, having only a ſufficient play for the hinges, that the valves may open, and ſhut upon whatever prey the paſſing waves caſually waft toward them. Theſe are ſome, among the many inſtances, of the regular gradations of animal life, from rapid motion and exquiſite ſenſibility, to the borders of mere vegetable irritability; where thoſe two kingdoms of nature ſeem to meet, and to be confounded together. The coral rocks above the ſurface, on which vegetation flouriſhed, were many of them ſo ſmall, as to contain each only a ſingle ſtem, like a veſſel's maſt, upon it; the whole of them preſenting, to a diſtant view, the appearance of ſeveral fleets of ſhipping. Within one of theſe cluſters, diſtinguiſhed, from its number, by the name of the Thouſand iſlands, the Lion and Hindoſtan anchored, during the night. The ſky was clear, and the ſtars ſhone with ſingular luſtre. Thoſe of the firſt and ſecond magnitude, might be obſerved, diſtinctly, riſing from the horizon, or deſcending beneath it; and their amplitudes, or diſtances from the eaſt or weſt points, might have been taken as accurately as that of the ſun or moon. The ſouthern conſtellation of the centaur, croſs, and argo, ſeemed to form a brighter portion of the firmament than any which the eye can reach from a high northern latitude.'

On the 6th of March, the ſhips arrived in Batavia Road, which lies in latitude 6, 10 s, and in longitude 106, 51 s. This road is protected from any heavy ſwell by a circular range of iſlands; which renders it a ſafe place for ſhips to anchor in; and it is large enough to contain all thoſe that doubled the Cape of Good Hope. The great number of Dutch veſſels lying before the city was alone ſufficient to announce it to be their principal place of trade, as well as the ſeat of their chief government in Aſia. The Chineſe junks, alſo, ſo ill calculated for long voyages, which were at anchor in the road, already indicated the vicinity of that empire. Few of the buildings of the city of Batavia were preceptible from the road, except the dome of the great church;

church; the reſt being chiefly hidden, as well as ſhaded, by the large leaves of lofty palms, and other high and ſpreading trees.

As the Dutch government in Batavia were perfectly ſatisfied that the views of the Britiſh adminiſtration were open and honourable, and calculated not merely for the benefit of England, but of the Dutch themſelves, and all other nations trading to the Eaſt Indies, the ambaſſador on his arrival at this celebrated colony, was received with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours.

'The country, immediately about Batavia, is well known to be extremely unhealthy to Europeans; but the appearance of it is beautiful, and the vegetation luxuriant. 'Even the parterres in the gardens,' ſays Sir George Staunton, 'are bordered, inſtead of boxwood, by the Arabian jaſmine, of which the fragrant flowers adorn the pagodas of Hindoſtan. The Dutch, who are ſo fond of gardens in Holland, have tranſferred that taſte, where it can, certainly, be cultivated with more ſucceſs, and indulge it to a great extent at their houſes a little way from the city of Batavia; but ſtill within that tainted diſtrict, concerning which, an intelligent gentleman upon the ſpot uſed the ſtrong expreſſion, that the air was peſtilential, and the water poiſonous. Yet the country is every where ſo verdant, gay, and fertile; it is interſperſed with ſuch magnificent houſes, gardens, avenues, canals, and drawbridges; and is ſo formed in every reſpect to pleaſe, could health be preſerved in it, that a youth coming juſt from ſea, and enraptured with the beauty of every object he ſaw around him, but mindful of the danger there to life, could not help exclaiming, what an excellent habitation it would be for immortals!'

It is remarkable, that the natives of Java are entirely exempt from diſeaſes of the teeth. 'Their habit of living chiefly on vegetable food, and of abſtaining from fermented liquors, no doubt contributes to this exemption. Yet ſuch is the caprice of taſte, that jet black is the favourite colour, and ſtandard of beauty, for the teeth, among them; comparing to monkies, thoſe who keep them of the natural colour. They accordingly take care to paint, of the deepeſt black, all their teeth, except the two middle ones, which they cover with gold leaf. Whenever the paint or gilding is worn off, they are as attentive to replace it on the proper teeth, as the ladies of Europe are to purify and whiten theirs.'

The way in which the Dutch ſpend their time in Batavia, with the manners, dreſs, and diſpoſition of the Dutch ladies, deſerve particular notice. 'In ſeveral houſes of note throughout the ſettlement, the table is ſpread in the morning at an early hour: beſide tea coffee, and chocolate, fiſh and fleſh are ſerved for breakfaſt; which is no ſooner over, than Madeira, claret, gin, Dutch ſmall-beer, and Engliſh porter, are laid out in the portico before the door of the great hall; and pipes and tobacco preſented to every gueſt, and a bright braſs jar placed before him to receive phlegm which the tobacco frequently draws forth. This occupation continues ſometimes, with little interruption, till near dinner time, which is about one o'clock in the afternoon. It is not very uncommon for one man to drink a bottle of wine in this manner before dinner. And thoſe who had a predilection for the liquor of their own country, ſwallow ſeveral bottles of Dutch ſmall beer, which, they are told, dilutes their blood, and affords plenty of fluid for a free perſpiration. Immediately before dinner, two men ſlaves go round with Madeira wine, of which each of the company takes a bumper, as a tonnic or whetter of the appetite. Then follow three females, one with a ſilver jar containing water, ſome-

times

times rose water, to wash; a second with a silver basin and low cover of the same metal, pierced with holes, to receive the water after being used; and the third with towels for wiping the hands. During dinner a band of music plays at a little distance: the musicians are all slaves; and pains are taken to instruct them. A considerable number of female slaves attend at table, which is covered with a great variety of dishes; but little is received, except liquors, into stomachs already cloyed. Coffee immediately follows after dinner. The twenty-four hours are here divided, as to the manner of living, into two days and two nights; for each person retires, soon after drinking coffee, to a bed, which consists of a mattress, bolster, pillow, and chintz counterpane, but no sheets; and puts on his night dress, or muslin cap and loose long cotton gown. If a bachelor, which is the case of much the greatest number, a female slave attends to fan him while he sleeps. About six they rise, dress, drink tea, take an airing in their carriages, and form parties to spend the evening together to a late hour. The morning meetings consist generally of men, the ladies seldom choosing to appear till evening.

Few of these are natives of Europe, but many are descended from Dutch settlers here, and are educated with some care. The features and outlines of their faces are Europeans: but the complexion, character, and mode of life, approach more to those of the native inhabitants of Java. A pale languor overspreads the countenance, and not the least tint of rose is seen in any cheek. While in their own houses, they dress like their slaves, with a long red checkered cotton gown descending to the ankles, with large wide sleeves. They wear no head dress, but plait their hair, and fasten it with a silver bodkin on the top of the head, like the country girls in several cantons of Switzerland. The colour of their hair is almost universally black, they anoint it with the oil of cocoa nut, and adorn it with chaplets of flowers. When they go abroad to day visits, or to take an airing in their carriages, and particularly when they go to their evening parties, they dress magnificently, in gold and silver sprigged muslin robes, with a profusion of jewels in their hair, which, however, is worn without powder. They never attempt to mould or regulate the shape, by any fanciful idea of elegance, or any standard of fashion; and, consequently, formed a striking contrast with such few ladies as were lately arrived from Holland, who had powdered hair and fair complexions, had contracted their waists with stays, wore large head dresses and hoops, and persevered in the early care of forcing back the elbows, chin, and shoulders. Every native lady is constantly attended by a female slave handsomely habited, who, as soon as her mistress is seated, sits at her feet before her, on the floor, holding in her hands her mistress's gold or silver box, divided into compartments, to contain areca nut, cardamon seeds, pepper, tobacco, and slacked lime; all which, mixed together in due proportions, and rolled within a leaf of betel, constitute a medicatory of a very pungent taste, and in general use. When, in the public assemblies, the ladies find the heat disagreeable, they retire to free themselves from their costly but inconvenient habits, and return, without ceremony, in a more light and loose attire; when they are scarcely recognizeable by strangers. The gentlemen follow the example, and throwing off their heavy and formal dresses, appear in white jackets, sometimes indeed adorned with diamond buttons. The elderly gentlemen quit their periwigs for nightcaps. Except in these moments, the members of this government have always combined their personal gratification, with the esteem-

policy

policy of ſtriking awe into vulgar minds, by the aſſumption of exterior and excluſive diſtinctions. They alone, for inſtance, appear abroad in crimſon velvet. Their carriages are diſtinguiſhed by peculiar ornaments. When met by others, the latter muſt ſtop, and pay homage to the former. One of the gates of the city is opened only to let them paſs. They certainly ſucceed in ſupporting abſolute ſway over a vaſt ſuperiority in number of the deſcendants of the original inhabitants of the country, as well as of the ſlaves imported into it, and of the Chineſe attracted to it by the hope of gain; thoſe claſſes, though healthy, active, and as if quite at home, readily obeying a few emaciated Europeans; ſuch is the conſequence of dominion once acquired; the prevalence of the mind over mere bodily exertions, and the effect of the combination of power againſt divided ſtrength.

(*To be continued.*)

ANECDOTES REGARDING THE TWO SICILIES.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 317.

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

AFTER a long deſcription of theſe memorable rocks, the Abbe proceeds to the following ingenious and original obſervations.

We will now inquire what foundation there is for the ſaying, which became proverbial, that 'he who endeavours to avoid Charybdis, daſhes upon Scylla;' and which was applied by the ancients to thoſe who, while they ſought to ſhun one evil, fell into a worſe.

On this ſubject I likewiſe made enquiries of the Meſſinete pilots, and to what better maſters could I apply for the elucidation of ſuch a proverb? They told me that this misfortune, though not always, yet frequently happens, unleſs proper meaſures are taken in time to prevent it. If a ſhip be extricated from the fury of Charybdis, and carried by a ſtrong ſoutherly wind along the ſtrait, toward the northern entrance, it will paſs out ſafely; but ſhould it meet with a wind in a nearly oppoſite direction, it will become the ſport of both theſe winds, and, unable to advance or recede, be driven in a middle courſe between their two directions, that is to ſay, full upon the rock Scylla, if it be not immediately aſſiſted by the pilots. They added, that in theſe hurricanes a land wind frequently riſes, which deſcends from a narrow paſs in Calabria, and increaſes the force with which the ſhip is impelled toward the rock.

Before I began to write on Scylla and Charybdis, I peruſed the greater part of the ancient authors who have written on the ſubject. I obſerve that they almoſt all repreſent theſe diſaſtrous places in the moſt gloomy and terrifying colours, as continually the ſcene of tempeſts and ſhipwrecks. Theſe terrors, and this deſtruction, however, they are far from exhibiting in the preſent times; it rarely happening that any ſhips are loſt in this channel, either becauſe their pilots poſſeſs the knowledge requiſite for their preſervation, or becauſe they apply for the neceſſary aſſiſtance. Whence then ariſes this great difference between ancient times and the preſent? Can we ſuppoſe that Scylla and Charybdis have changed their nature and become leſs dangerous? With reſpect to the former, we have ſeen that this hypotheſis is contradicted by fact; Scylla ſtill remaining ſuch as it was in the time of Homer: and with regard to the latter, from the Strait of Meſſina becoming narrower, Charybdis muſt be at preſent more to be feared than formerly, as it is well known that an arm, channel, or ſtrait of the ſea is the more dangerous in proportion as it is narrow. I am rather of opinion that this difference

ariſes

arises from the improvement of the art of navigation, which, formerly in its infancy, dared not launch into the open sea, but only creep along the shore, as if holding it with its hand:

To shun the dangers of the ocean, sweep
The sands with one oar, and with one the deep.

But time, study, and experience, have rendered her more mature, better informed, and more courageous; so that she can now pass the widest seas, brave the most violent tempests, and laugh at the fears of her childhood.

To exemplify and support the probability of this opinion, it will not be necessary to recur to the early and rude ages; much more modern times will furnish us with sufficient proofs. That part of the Adriatic which separates Venice from Rovigno in Istria, is certainly not the most propitious sea to navigators. The danger of being hurried in six hours from one shore to the other, and there stranded; the frequency of violent winds which prevail there; the shallows and sand-banks which break the waves, and render them wild and irregular; may certainly cause some serious reflection in those who embark to make the passage. So lately as the last century, the shipwrecks in this sea were so numerous, and had so terrified the people of Rovigno, that, when any one was obliged by urgent business, or any other cause to go to Venice, he considered himself as more likely to die than live; and if he was the father of a family, used to make his will before he embarked. The Advocate Constantini, a native of that country, and a man of learning and ingenuity, told me when I was there, that he had read more than one of these testaments, deposited among the public archives.

But at present, I will not say it is a diversion or pleasure to make this passage, since, as storms are not unfrequent, it is necessary to be cautious; but serious accidents rarely happen. I have myself three times made it without meeting with any cause of alarm. To what can this difference be attributed but to the improvement of the nautical art? Beside that the mariners of Rovigno, were not then so expert in the management of their vessels as at present; they made use of certain barks of so improper a construction, as I was assured by the above-mentioned Constantini, that it was impossible they should long resist the violence of the sea. These, on the contrary, that have been built since that time, being of a broad and flat figure, and very solid, are capable of withstanding the most furious storms. They are there called *bracere*, and are in great reputation in all the neighbouring countries. We here find a part of the sea, in which vessels were formerly so frequently wrecked, and which could not be traversed but at the risk of life, now deprived of all its terrors; and rendered easily passable, merely by the improvements made in the art of navigation.

As a further and still more convincing proof, that the dangers of Charybdis and Scylla, though in themselves the same that they anciently were, have been diminished, and the dread they inspired removed, by the rapid advances to perfection which this art has made in modern times; I shall adduce an example in another sea, no less an object of terror from tempests and shipwrecks. I mean the Cape of Good Hope, called the stormy Cape by the first discoverer, and by the mariners of those times the Raging Lion. How dreadful were the dangers of this place, where the two oceans descending down the opposite sides of Africa, met and clashed together; where contending winds, whose power was greater in the boundless ocean: where mountainous waves, rocks and whirlpools threatened inevitable destruction! What preparations, what caution,

were thought neceſſary for the ſhip which was to make this dangerous paſſage! Able pilots who had frequently made the voyage; maſts and yards ſecured by additional ropes; a large ſupply of ſails and cables, thicker and ſtronger than uſual; and a double rudder, that, in caſe one ſhould be damaged, there might be another to act. The mariners were to be faſtened to their poles by ſtrong ropes; the paſſengers ſhut down below, and the deck left clear for the crew; a number of whom ſtood with hatchets in their hands, ready to cut away the maſts ſhould it be neceſſary. The guns were ſtowed in the hold as ballaſt, and the port-holes, windows, and every kind of aperture, carefully cloſed. Such were the precautions taken in the laſt century, on doubling the Cape of Good Hope, but how few of them are now neceſſary to perform this voyage in perfect ſafety! Of this I have had the ſatisfaction to be certified by an Engliſh gentleman, Mr Macpherſon, with whom I had the pleaſure of converſing, in Pavia, in July 1790, and who had twice doubled this Cape, in his voyages to India; a gentleman of great reſpectability for his information, from the various long voyages he has made, and the honourable employment he has held.

The facility with which this paſſage may now be made, is therefore the conſequence of the perfection to which the art of navigation has arrived; and the fame we may conclude with reſpect to Charybdis and Scylla, which at preſent, have nothing terrible but the name, to thoſe who paſs them with the requiſite precautions.

ACCOUNT OF REMARKABLE PAINTINGS IN HOLLAND.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Concluded from page 320.

Duſſeldorff Gallery.

We believe that this celebrated collection of pictures was never ſo well deſcribed as by our ſagacious countryman. We can, however, give little more than this introduction to the article.

This gallery is under the care of Mr Lambert Kraye, who likewiſe is the director of the Academy.

The eaſy acceſs which you have to this collection of pictures, ſeeing it as often, and ſtaying in it as long as you pleaſe, without appearing to incommode any body, cannot but be very pleaſing to ſtrangers, and very advantageous to the ſtudents in painting, who ſeem to have the ſame indulgence; for we found many copying in the gallery, and others in a large room above ſtairs, which is allotted for that purpoſe. I could not help expreſſing to Mr Kraye the pleaſure I felt, not only at the great conveniency with which I ſaw the gallery, but likewiſe at the great indulgence granted to the ſtudents. He ſaid it was the Elector's wiſh to afford the moſt perfect accommodation to thoſe who viſit the collection; but in regard to the ſtudents he took ſome credit to himſelf in procuring for them that advantage. When he firſt aſked the Elector's leave for ſtudents to copy the pictures in the Gallery, the Prince refuſed; and the reaſon he aſſigned was, that thoſe copies afterwards would be ſold for originals, and thus, by multiplying, depreciate the value of the collection. Mr Kraye anſwered, that thoſe who could make ſuch copies were not perſons who ſpent their time in copying at all, but made originals of their own invention; that the young ſtudents were not likely to make ſuch copies as would paſs for originals with any but the ignorant; and that the miſtakes of the ignorant were not worth attention; he added, that as his Highneſs wiſhed to produce artiſts in his own country, the refuſing ſuch advantages to young ſtudents

would

would be as unwiſe, as if a patron of learning, who wiſhed to produce ſcholars, ſhould refuſe them the uſe of a library. The Elector acquieſced, and deſired him to do whatever he pleaſed to contribute to the art.

The excellencies of the ever natural and pleaſing Vandyck are well deſcribed in the following article:

Second Room.

In this room are three admirable pictures by Vandyck; St Sebaſtian, Suſanna, and a Pietar. The firſt two were done when he was very young, highly coloured, in the ſame manner as the Jupiter and Antiope at Mr Daſch's at Antwerp, a picture on the ſame ſubject in the poſſeſſion of Lord Coventry, his own portrait at the Duke of Grafton's, and the portrait of Rubens in my poſſeſſion; he never afterwards had ſo brilliant a manner of colouring; it kills every thing near it. Behind are figures on horſeback, touched with great ſpirit. This is Vandyck's firſt manner, when he imitated Rubens and Titian, which ſuppoſes the ſun in the room: in his pictures afterwards he repreſented the effects of common day-light: both were equally true to nature; but his firſt manner carries a ſuperiority with it, and ſeizes our attention, whilſt the pictures painted in his latter manner run a riſk of his being overlooked.

NECESSITY, THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.

SIR,

I HAVE made diligent ſearch but have never been able to learn who the huſband of *Neceſſity* was. Amongſt her family, however, I find ſome that were born in lawful wedlock. In this way, ſhe became the happy mother of *Induſtry*, and of *Invention*; a progeny which have done her ſo much honour, that it is perfectly aſtoniſhing that ſhe ſhould have tarniſhed the luſtre of her family, by introducing a ſpurious breed, whoſe names, derived probably from their reſpective fathers, were *Lying* and *Diſhoneſty*. There were ſome others too of this ſame breed, with whoſe names it is not neceſſary to trouble you.

From whom *Neceſſity* deſcended, is not agreed among by the learned. All we know is, that the family may be traced to a very early origin, and it is certain that branches of it have been diſcovered in various parts of the world. And here it is worthy of remark, that the family are far more numerous in civiliſed than in ſavage life. In the latter, according to the reports of all our ableſt navigators, there is none of them known, and it is equally certain that the *Neceſſities* of civiliſed life, particularly of Modern Europe, are very numerous. None, or very few of them have riſen to great eminence in the ſtate, places under government being as it were a bar againſt them, and perſons of high rank and fortune have ſeldom admitted them, unleſs from a whimſical diſpoſition. Some of their intimates, indeed, who are really deſcended from another family, that of *Pleaſure*, have taken the name of *Neceſſity*, but without any manner of title to it, nor any relationſhip that could juſtify ſuch an aſſumption. I never knew any of the proudeſt of their *pleaſures* that ſprung from *Neceſſity*. No—She has enough to account for in the ſpurious way, without being obliged to own ſuch an unnatural breed as this.

As the family of *Neceſſity* branched forth into various parts of the world, it may be ſuppoſed that there would naturally ariſe a confuſion in the names, which has greatly perplexed thoſe who wiſh to write an account of the family. Thoſe in France, for inſtance, never did appear to be of the ſame origin with thoſe in England, although there is no great variation in the mode of ſpelling. But to write a complete hiſtory is not my intention, nor in my power. I muſt be content

to glean a few particulars from very ſcanty materials.

Of the eldeſt of the family at leaſt, who appears to be the firſt born, namely, *Induſtry*, it is impoſſible to ſpeak in terms adequate to her merit. She has long been known in this country among the middling claſſes of life, and even the poor have courted her becauſe ſhe has proved their beſt friend. Having early in life allied herſelf to *Contentment*, the union has proved a moſt happy one. They are, indeed, a pattern to all human beings, and having a numerous progeny, will certainly, if nothing ſpurious be allowed to interfere, give a race to the world worthy of every eulogium and encouragement. Some of this family have riſen to conſiderable preferment, although it is but ſeldom that they are ambitious, but it has come to them, as it were, in courſe, and ſo naturally, that it was impoſſible for the diſpoſers of great ſtations to paſs them by. The occurrence, however, I muſt ſay, is not frequent, for perſons of rank and power are ſeldom to be found who have a drop of the blood of this family in their veins. This has often ſurpriſed me, becauſe though an alliance with this family will not make a man of rank and wealth more rich or more elevated, yet they have always been ſucceſsful in preſerving the families they got into from falling one peg from the ſtation in which they found them; and that, in theſe days of ups and downs, is ſurely an object of great importance.

Of the ſecond daughter, *Invention*, it is impoſſible to ſpeak even in higher terms, although the friendſhip that has always ſubſiſted between them, is a proof that they are not jealous of one another's fame. *Invention*, too, joined herſelf to a helpmate, *Genius*, from whom is deſcended a race the moſt uſeful, if not the moſt illuſtrious in the world. Some of them have ſettled in moſt countries on the globe, and wherever they have met with encouragement, have diffuſed the charms of elegance, and the bleſſings of convenience. We owe, indeed, every thing to them. They are not only the beſt architects, carpenters, ſhipbuilders, &c. but the beſt poets, philoſophers, mathematicians, and hiſtorians. It was fortunate for this country, that ſhe very early gave encouragement to this family, as they have raiſed our name to a proud rank in the ſcale of nations. Nor have other countries in Europe been neglectful of them, and in time of peace particularly; the various branches of this family keep up a regular correſpondence, and cultivate each others acquaintance in the moſt friendly manner. Some of them, indeed, the more immediate deſcendants of *Neceſſity*, have been ſo neglected by the parent, as to be in circumſtances of conſiderable diſtreſs, and even to live in *garrets*; but this does not laſt long, for whenever they are known, their acquaintance is courted in proportion to their merits. There may, indeed, be exceptions, becauſe, of a family ſo large, the public cannot provide for all alike. And likewiſe I have obſerved (I am ſorry to ſay it, but truth muſt be told) that ſome of them have indulged family pride to ſuch a degree as to ſuppoſe that the very *names* of their parents, *Invention* and *Genius*, were enough, and that they might be excuſed from a regular attendance on the duties of life. This is an unfortunate miſtake, and generally fatal.

As to the ſpurious breed of *Neceſſity*, we are not without plenty of them. How they came to be deſcended from the ſame mother that could produce *Induſtry* and *Invention*, it is not eaſy to diſcover. Her amours muſt certainly have been of a very low kind, and I preſume it was about this time that ſhe was ſo loſt to every ſenſe of duty, and every regulation uſeful to ſociety, as to give riſe to a proverb common in every one's mouth,

that

that '*Neceſſity* has no *law*.' If ſhe and her offſprings, *Lying* and *Diſhoneſty*, really thought ſo, they were egregiouſly miſtaken: for the country has amply provided for thoſe who will not take the trouble to furniſh themſelves with a *law*. In conſequence of this it is, that a great many of this part of the family have retired to New Holland, where it is generally thought, they will be ſoon extinct, or mix with families of a better deſcription.

Of theſe two juſt mentioned—a few words. How *Neceſſity* became the parent of *Lying*, as I have already obſerved, we know not, but it is remarkable of this branch of the family, that it is *lame*, or, according to the common phraſe, has not *got feet to ſtand upon*. It may be eaſily known by a cowardly look, always avoiding the ſcrutinizing eye of the party addreſſed, and the voice heſitates and faulters ſo as evidently to betray a baſeneſs of origin very unworthy of the parent of *Induſtry*. They frequently die young, but thoſe who live to be old, and have not changed their habits, are accounted very monſtrous and abominable. They are addicted too, to ſwearing, which they think abſolutely requiſite; but thoſe who know them beſt, value not their oath any more than their word. It remains to be added, that they have a very ſingular way of amuſing the public on certain occaſions, which is by ſtanding on a kind of ſcaffold, on which is a wooden machine. Through a hole in the upper and tranſverſe beam of this machine, they thruſt their heads, while their hands are put through two holes at each end of the ſame beam. The appearance is ludicrous enough, as the people make it a point to pelt them with every offenſive trash they can procure, ſuch as rotten eggs, half-eaten pippins, and dead cats. This amuſement is very much encouraged by the beſt *judges!*

The *Diſhoneſty* which deſcends from *Neceſſity*, has more cunning than the laſt mentioned branch of the family, but is perhaps ſtill more in diſrepute, as no perſon of any character will keep company with them, even when there are many impoſtors, who take the name of *Neceſſity*, as a way of working on the feelings of the humane. Where, on the contrary, they can really prove that *Neceſſity* was to blame, they are treated with kindneſs, and taken out of her clutches.

Such are the few ſketches I have been able to form of the family of *Neceſſity*. Imperfect, I grant they are, but ſomething more correct may be formed from theſe documents. Notwithſtanding the bad part of the character of this family, the public in general have derived ſo much advantage from the other, that the *parent* is ſtill mentioned with reſpect, and the obligations we owe to her offſpring *Induſtry* and *Invention*, are acknowledged in the fulleſt manner. Of her anceſtors, ſhe frequently mentions *Miſfortune* and *Miſconduct*, but is ſo often puzzled to determine from which ſhe deſcended, that I have not even attempted to clear up this part of her hiſtory, and ſome are of opinion that in relieving the wants of *Neceſſity*, or reforming her frailties, we ought not to be very faſtidious in tracing her origin. I am, indeed, of this way of thinking, provided this does not blind us as to the important doctrine of cauſe and effect. Unleſs we diſcover the former, we ſeldom can be ſucceſsful in accounting for the latter. That the ſpurious part of the family has increaſed lately, cannot well be doubted, and it becomes us all to inveſtigate whether *Neceſſity* be a real, or a pretended excuſe, and apply our remedies accordingly. The happieſt ſtate of a nation that can be conceived, is that in which every ſubject of it can boaſt, that however numerous the *Neceſſities* are, and however intolerable, they may be leſſened both in number and effect by *Induſtry*. I am, Sir, &c.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ON THE COMPARATIVE MERIT OF PHILOSOPHERS AND POETS.

SIR,

HAVING juſt finiſhed my academical courſe for the winter, my mind has been naturally employed in weighing the merits of thoſe great names which I have been taught to admire and look up to. When we fix upon one philoſopher ſuch as Bacon or Newton, and view the extent of his knowledge, and the importance of his diſcoveries, we are loſt in wonder and aſtoniſhment! and are ready to conſider him as ſomething more than human. The ſame remark applies to poets, but not ſo ſtrongly at firſt ſight; yet upon the whole, I am apt to think the great poet a more illuſtrious character and a greater inſtance of genius and mental energy than a great philoſopher. To aſcertain this the following was my train of thinking.—

When we look into the ſtate of knowledge at the time any philoſopher who is famous for a new diſcovery appeared, we ſhall find that he rarely attained much more knowledge than the generality of his contemporary philoſophers. The converſation of the peaceful intercourſe of the citizens of Athens; the harangues and diſcuſſions in their public aſſemblies; the moral knowledge which they had generally acquired in the cultivation of the arts, and in the ordinary exerciſe of their civil and political rights; the diſcoveries and the errors of former philoſophers; the writings and exhibitions of the drama; had ſo prepared the way at Athens, for the origin of the philoſophy of Socrates, as to make it impoſſible that there ſhould not ſome ſuch philoſopher ariſe among the Athenians about that æra. Ariſtotle was but a diſciple of the ſchool of Socrates, whoſe dialectics and ſcientific arrangements had their ſource in the doctrines of his maſter, and of the contemporary ſophiſts. The diſcoveries of Bacon were made at a time when the world began to become weary of the logic and metaphyſics of the ſchools; when frequent attempts were made to new-model and ſimplify the ſchool-philoſophy; when the improvement of human knowledge was already very generally ſought by other means, than the mere laws of ſyntheſis and of ſyllogiſm; when experiment and induction had been already tried with ſucceſs by the alchemiſts, and by other explorers of the ſecrets of nature. Was there not in theſe circumſtances as much of happy fortune as of ſuperior genius, in the accompliſhment of thoſe grand diſcoveries which we aſcribe to Bacon? The reſearches of Galileo, if they did not diſcover the gravity of the atmoſphere, yet advanced ſo near to this diſcovery, as to leave no very extraordinary merit to his pupil Torricelli, in the actual accompliſhment of it. Far be it from me to offer to tear, with raſh hand, the laurels from the immortal brow of Newton! Yet, let me be permitted to obſerve, that when this great man diſcovered the doctrine of the attraction of gravitation, aſtronomy, geography, and navigation; mechanics, and all the mechanical arts, had been improved to ſuch a pitch of advancement, the attention of philoſophers was ſo earneſtly turned towards the diſcovery of the true ſyſtem of the univerſe, and the operations of mathematical calculation had been ſo much facilitated and improved, that the theory of gravitation, had it even eſcaped the genius of Newton, could not well have failed to ariſe to the meditations of ſome one or another of the philoſophers, who were cotemporary with him. Reflecting upon theſe facts, we ſhall find it difficult to maintain, that even Newton ſoared to ſuch an exceſſive height above the common level of the knowledge of his age, as many of his admirers

mirers ſeem to have imagined. In the more recent inſtance of the diſcovery of the true theory of chemiſtry, does the merit of that diſcovery reſt with Lavoiſier alone? No; Van Helmont, Boyle, Mayow, Hale, Prieſtley, Bergman, Scheele, Black, Cavendiſh, Baume, Macquer, Bucquet, had, ſucceſſively or collaterally, purſued chemical inveſtigations, and traced out the general truths of this ſcience, till it was almoſt as impoſſible that ſome one or another ſhould not ſtumble on Lavoiſier's diſcoveries, as that a number of perſons ſhould, in a dark night, wander about among frequent open pits, and yet none of them have the fortune to fall in. Such has ever been the caſe in regard to the grand diſcoveies in philoſophy. Knew we but minutely the ſteps by which their authors were conducted to them, we ſhould not fail to abate much from the fervour of that admiration with which we are at preſent diſpoſed to regard thoſe authors. Nay, more. I doubt not, but there has been a greater energy of genius exerted, and much more contributed, towards the true advancement of ſcience, by perſons whoſe names are undiſtinguiſhed in its annals; than by thoſe on whom has been fondly laviſhed boundleſs praiſe. It is in philoſophy as in war: the ſoldiers fight the battle, but the reward of victory is for the generals alone.

In poetry, the caſe is widely different. The great poet can never derive from his predeceſſors more than a very little of that on which alone his fame can be permanently built. Melody, and a variety of verſification; a copious and happily expreſſive phraſeology; taſte to avoid falſe ornaments of wit and fancy; ſkill to adjuſt all the parts of a work into one whole; all theſe, the poet may, indeed, derive from the ſtudy of the works of his predeceſſors, but little elſe can this ſtudy confer. We eaſily diſtinguiſh what is merely the copy of a copy, from that which is directly imitated from nature. We praiſe the great poet only in proportion as his images and ſentiments are original as as well as juſt and intereſting. Of all the literary arts, poetry is the leaſt benefited by the gradual progreſs of human knowledge. Its grand engines are continually diſarmed by the overthrow of ignorance and ſuperſtition: and one poet after another ſtill pre-occupies from his ſucceſſors, one after another of the great provinces of nature, ſo as to excite the general ſentiment; *Pereant qui noſtra, ante nos, dixere.* If Virgil has imitated Homer; if Milton has borrowed largely from all poetical antiquity, ſacred and profane, we are careful to ſtrip them of all their borrowed feathers, whenever we come to eſtimate their poetical merits. What infinite pains has been taken to trace all the imitations and plagiariſms of the divine Shakeſpeare? We give poets credit ſolely for what each has himſelf actually caught from nature. We ſometimes, as has been beatifully ſhewn by Dr Hurd, ſuppoſe them imitators, when they are, in truth, entitled to the praiſe of originality. A Poet cannot borrow, without being perceived to borrow. In philoſophy we are apt, at all times, to praiſe him who impoſes the key-ſtone, as if he had built the whole arch.

It is for theſe reaſons, chiefly, that I think the truly great poet to be a more illuſtrious character than the great diſcoverer in philoſophy.

H.

AN HUMUROUS ENQUIRY AFTER HEALTH.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH I am a very modeſt man, and very much afraid that I am not capable of writing any thing which would deſerve to be printed, yet I can no longer reſiſt the inclination I

have long felt, to ſend you a ſhort letter, on the ſubject of the preſent ſickly ſtate of the good people of theſe kingdoms, and to enquire if perchance any of your medical or philoſophical correſpondents can reſolve the queſtion, why it is that we do not meet with one man in a hundred, I was going to ſay a thouſand, who will allow that he enjoys good health?

It was ſaid, I think by the Spectator, that the Indians, who viſited this country in the early part of the preſent century, took us for a nation of phyſicians, becauſe they obſerved that the firſt queſtion a man put to his neighbour on meeting him, was *how do you do?* This queſtion undoubtedly might in thoſe days have been a mere compliment, meaning nothing, and expecting no anſwer, unleſs the anſwer which the enquirer might eaſily anticipate, viz. *Very well, I thank you.* But, alas! times are altered. Pandora's box has been again opened, and a freſh cargo of diſorders has been let looſe among us; ſo that what was formerly a queſtion of ceremony, is now anſwered with a grave and important face, and a detail of the exiſting malady of the party aſked. This diſeaſed ſtate of the nation appears to me to have crept on gradually, and I remember having diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of its approach a good many years ago, when '*Very well*, thank you,' was changed to '*pretty well.*' I could then perceive that health was declining faſt, and that *pretty well*, itſelf, though a comfortable condition enough, would ſoon degenerate to *very poorly*; and very poorly, by an eaſy tranſition, would come to *very bad indeed*, or *never worſe*; which has actually been the caſe.

Some philoſophers have exclaimed, Alas! where can you find a man who is perfectly wiſe, or perfectly good. I lift up my voice and cry, where can you find a man perfectly healthy, perfectly free from all kind and degree of diſeaſe? And not being able to obtain a ſatisfactory anſwer, I ſit down to meditate and ponder on the cauſe of this general illneſs. We are told that in this country we enjoy a mild climate, remote from the extremes of heat or cold, and the face of the country, abounding in all varieties of ſituation, is favourable to every ſpecies of exerciſe or air, which may be neceſſary to preſerve or reſtore health; but ſurely, Sir, we muſt be egregiouſly deceived in theſe matters, for, as I ſaid before, where is a healthy man to be found?

If we examine all the various ranks of ſociety, we ſhall find that there is none of them exempted from the general ſenſation of pain. I ſhould perhaps have thought little of the matter, and not have troubled you with this letter, if diſeaſes had been confined only to perſons of rank and fortune, for as they have a conſiderable portion of leiſure on their hands, I do not ſee how they could live happily without ſquares; nor is it among lords only, that you find an abatement of health. In the alleys, and among ſhopkeepers, we have as many ſevere colds, touches of the gout, and complaints in the head, as among perſons of rank and title; and I have known a malady begin at his Grace, or her Grace, and not leave the houſe before it had ſeized upon his Grace's porter, or the cook's loweſt ſcullion, who will complain with as good an air of conſequence as their maſters.

Nor are great cities only diſtinguiſhed for the general unhealthineſs of their inhabitants; for if that had been the caſe, it might have been accounted for from various local circumſtances. But the country itſelf, I am ſorry to ſay it, is not the favourite reſidence of the goddeſs Hygeia. My correſpondents in various counties aſſure me that the caſe is preciſely the ſame throughout the iſland, and that thoſe who viſit the country with a view to part with their diſeaſes, find, after the

the experience of ſome weeks, and even months, that they have only got rid of their money. I am pretty well certified of this fact from ſeveral intelligent perſons on the coaſt, in different parts of the iſland, and I have partly ſeen it with my own eyes, and known it by my own experience.

As to the diſeaſes which principally afflict the nation, you may probably expect me to give a liſt, with ſome deſcription of them. I am afraid, however, that for a taſk like this, I do not poſſeſs ſufficient medical abilities, nor do I conſider it as very neceſſary, ſince, as they are the ſame diſorders already deſcribed in medical writings, I could add nothing to that deſcription, and ſince they are ſo generally felt as to render all deſcription unneceſſary to your readers, who, I fear, are not in much better health than the reſt of the nation.

There is, however, one diſorder which I believe is the moſt common, and which appears in ſo many different ſhapes, that perhaps ſome account of it may not be unacceptable. It is uſually called a *Cold*, and I have obſerved the following varieties of it.

A Cold—A bad Cold.
A ſhocking Cold—A violent Cold.
A prodigious Cold—A monſtrous Cold.
A ſevere Cold—A terrible Cold,
And—A very bad Cold indeed!

There may be leſſer ſpecies, ſuch as a 'trifling Cold,' and a 'little Cold,' but the above are the principal, and are to be found adhering to all ranks and degrees. They very much afflict perſons who with to ſtay at home, when they ſhould go out. This, I think, is particularly obſervable on Sundays, and I am aſſured that the church is a very *bad place* for a cold. They are likewiſe peculiar to perſons capable of ſinging, but without the inclination, and I have known an opera put off entirely for this reaſon. They are not, however, without their uſe, although they may be very *violent* and *prodigious*. They act as general apologies in caſes where no other apology is at hand. I have known many a card anſwered by them, and many a dinner ſpoiled, or deferred by the ſame means. Sometimes they prevent a man from accepting an office; ſometimes they keep a divine out of his pulpit; and ſometimes they interrupt an orator, who happens to have nothing to ſay. In ſchools they are very uſeful in procuring holidays, and among parents they contribute very much to a country jaunt. Gentlemen have occaſionally been obliged by them to uncork *another* bottle, and there have been inſtances where they have been ſo violent, as to oblige the patient to keep a horſe.

There are ſome circumſtances peculiar to colds, which would always deter me from entering into a medical diſcuſſion of the ſubject, and indeed I ſuſpect that the people have taken this diſorder entirely out of the hands of the faculty, and have divided and ſubdivided it into different kinds for their own convenience. Thus, for example we are told that there is one ſpecies of the *very bad* cold, which may be caught at *church*, but not in a *ball-room*. Now I know not well how to deſcribe this kind of cold, nor how to account for it. Undoubtedly there muſt be a difference between the exerciſes of devotion and of dancing, and this difference conſiſts, as I humbly apprehend, in the greater or leſs degree of the *mind* employed in them; for all phyſicians aſſure us that the ſtate of the mind has great influence in diſorders, and ſome very modern philoſophers have aſſerted that all diſeaſes are in the mind, and that a man need not have a fever, or a fit of the gout, unleſs he likes it. This is a new and comfortable doctrine, and I believe it as firmly as I believe that a man need not break his neck, unleſs he meets with an accident, nor be ſhot through the head, without the ſpecial agency of a piſtol.

Having now troubled you with these few reflections, I shall take my leave for the present, still, however, repeating my question, where is a healthy man to be found?

I am, Sir, &c. N.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF IRON.

HAVING shewn, in the foregoing papers*, that calcareous and argillaceous earth, and vegetable soile, sulphur and phosphorus, are all obtainable from air; and that animal and vegetable life are the great powers by which nature forms these substances, I shall now observe that decomposition, or the different modes of decomposition, has a great effect in the formation of the immense varieties of matter; and it is by the different decomposition of air and water, that animal and vegetable life form all terrestrial substances whatever.

Iron is too well known to need a description: it is the most common and the most easily decomposed of all the metals; it exists in almost all substances, at least it may be obtained from them by certain chemical processes: hence, the first question that presents itself is, Whether is this Iron, so found, the production of life, like clay, or is it formed during the decomposition of these substances? I am inclined to adopt the latter, from the following experiments, and namely, that the Iron, which is found in these chemical processes, is formed during the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, in the same manner as sulphur, &c.

Experiment the First.

One pound of white clay, mixed with an equal quantity of silicious earth, and kneaded with water, when heated red hot, was reduced by the evaporation of the water to nearly one half of its former weight: one quarter of a pound of this earth being put into a small vessel, and reduced to a proper degree of moisture, I sowed in it six cress seeds, five of which came up: in about two months time they were grown so large as to weigh, when newly gathered, four ounces and a half: I then reduced these plants to ashes, and they yielded seven grains of a white-coloured ash: I dissolved them in rain-water; and, when all the earthy parts of the ashes were subsided, I poured off the clear liquor. On dipping two small slips of paper stained with the juice of the red radish into it, they were changed to a green colour: twenty-four drops of the marine acid being added, a slow effervescence took place: after this a small portion of Prussiated alkali being added, a quantity of Prussian blue was produced: I afterwards added some caustic alkali, and a large precipitation of lime took place. The earth was heated red hot and weighed as at first, and had not lost any thing of its weight.

This Experiment not being satisfactory, as the plants might be supposed possibly to extract the iron from the earth in which they grew, I made the following experiment, which would be, as I thought, free from this objection:

Experiment the Second.

I took one quarter of an ounce of horse hair baked, such as is used in stuffing chairs; and after having kept it in a heat of 105 degrees for twelve hours, by means of a spirit lamp, I weighed out sixty grains of it. My reason for chusing this substance was, that the root of any plant which I planted into it might be disengaged, without the danger of being broken, which would have attended the use of cotton, flannel, or linen rags. Having put this hair into a flat vessel, I covered it with sixty grains of mustard seed, and placed it in a *hot-house*: in eight days the plants had run up to a great height, by reason of the heat and want of fresh air. I then took out the plants,

* See p. 11. 104. 173.

plants, with the hair adhering to them; and after having carefully disengaged the roots, one by one, from the hair, I replaced the hair in the air, and applied the same degree of heat, and upon weighing it I found it had neither lost nor gained. On weighing the plants I found that they weighed two ounces and a quarter; the quantity of rain water that they had been supplied with was four ounces and a half: I took one ounce of these plants, and reduced them to ashes as in Experiment the First: to six grains of the ashes I added one quarter of an ounce of distilled water: after the sediment had subsided, I poured off the clear water, as in Experiment the First. This water turned the blue extract of violets to a green. To this water I added twenty drops of the marine acid, which produced an effervescence as in the foregoing Experiment. I divided this liquid into two equal parts; into the one I poured a solution of the Prussiated alkali, and a copious precipitation of Prussian blue took place: into part of the other I put a few drops of strong extract of galls, and a slight blackness ensued, The remaining part of the liquid produced, when saturated with caustic alkali, a copious precipitation of lime, in the form of white flakes, but still a residue left. That I might be informed what this residue was, I prepared a larger quantity of the plants and treated them in the same manner; and having collected them as free as possible from all other substances, upon a proper investigation of the residue, I found it to be mostly silicious earth*.

From the foregoing Experiments we see that vegetable life has a power of producing silicious earth and *Iron*! Whether is this Iron existent in the plants before calcination, or was it formed during the process? To ascertain this, I made the following Experiment:

Experiment the Third.

I took half an ounce of the fresh mustard plants, and poured half an ounce of the nitrous acid upon them: but after standing some time, it took up neither iron, argillaceous earth, nor lime. Upon a small quantity of the same plants I poured nitrous acid, and applied heat, but with the same negative effect.

Experiment the Fourth.

I next treated one quarter of an ounce of these plants with the marine acid, but could procure no *Iron*.

From these Experiments we are led to conclude that Iron is formed during the decomposition of the vegetable substances, and that this decomposition must be by means of fire, as we see that no Iron was produced when the plants were decomposed by means of acid. I do not mean to say that fire is the only means by which a plant can be decomposed, to obtain Iron: on the contrary, I am convinced that there is a process every day going on in nature, which decomposes vegetable matter so as to form chalybeate waters. From these Experiments it is very easy to conceive how large quantities of Iron and chalybeate springs are found on this globe. This likewise accounts for their more generally being found in coal countries, and by the decomposition of the wood which goes to the formation of coal. Countries in which there are large quantities of decaying vegetables are in general furnished with chalybeate springs and *Iron*.

For if their origin be carefully examined, they will be generally found in countries where there is large beds of decayed vegetable matter; a fact which, I believe, is generally known.

By Mr Smith.

* Considerable masses of silicious earth are found in the cavities of the bamboo cane, and are called by the natives Tabashar, and is used in medicine.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 328.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

THE county of Banff is bounded by Aberdeenſhire on the eaſt; by that of Moray or Elgin, and a part of Inverneſsſhire on the weſt; by Inverneſsſhire on the ſouth; and the ocean on the north. Its breadth bears no great proportion to its length; the extreme points being upwards of 50 miles aſunder, and the average breadth ſcarcely 15, being ſomewhat in the form of an Iſoſceles triangle; the baſe upon the coaſt is however about 25 miles broad. The ſouthern diſtrict preſents an aſſemblage of wild and lofty mountains, whoſe tops are all the year round covered with ſnow. They are rendered awful by deep glens and precipices; extenſive foreſts alſo overſpread great part of them. The middle diſtrict is tolerably flat; but it is again elevated to a new range of hills towards the verge of the ocean. The river Deveron ſeperates it from Aberdeenſhire; and the Spey forms the greater part of the weſt outline, dividing it from the ſhire of Elgin. It is alſo watered by the Iſla, the Conglas, Avon and Fiddick. The manſion houſes of the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Findlater, the Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, are the moſt conſiderable modern edifices in this county. Limeſtone abounds here, but there is no coal. The mountain of *Cairngorm*, one of the higheſt in Scotland, famous for thoſe beautiful topaz ſtones which take its name, meaſures 4050 feet above the level of the ſea. On this mountain there is alſo found aſbeſtus, often ſtudded with calcareous cryſtals. It is well deſcribed in a Poem lately publiſhed,*

In ſtony bed, his clannish ſtrath along,
The boiſterous Spey his roaring torrent drives
By brown Caringorum; whoſe feet with native pine
Are, ever during, girt; his frozen head
Is ſprinkled early with autumnal ſnow,
And crumbled rocks are ſtrewed with brilliant gems
Whoſe brightneſs, ſparkling in Alteria's hair,
Or bleſsful, on her panting boſom burns,
The topaz envies, no of citron tint,
In circlet bound about Circaſſia's neck.

At Portſoy there is a fine vein of ſerpentine, commonly called Portſoy marble. It is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, but is too hard to be wrought into facings for chimneys. At this place are alſo got ſingular ſpecimens of micacious ſchiſtus; but the moſt remarkable mineral production to be met with here, is a ſingular granite, of a fleſh colour, and found no where elſe, it is believed, in Europe. It has a mixture of feldt ſpar, and ſhows a brilliancy like the labradore ſpar. When viewed in a particular light, it ſhows a purple and bluiſh tint. It was firſt diſcovered in Arabia, the only other place in the world where it is found. When poliſhed, the figures upon it have much the appearance of Arabic characters, hence it got the name, then, of Moſes' Table. They imagined that they had found pieces of the table upon which the law was originally written. For a more particular deſcription of this ſingular ſtone, the reader is referred to Dr Hutton's paper upon it, publiſhed in the 1ſt volume of the Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions. The *cairngorm* ſtones are in the form of 5 or 6 ſided cryſtals, terminating in a point, ſome of which are of a great ſize, weighing 6 or 8 pounds. They are generally got amongſt the rubbiſh on the ſides, or at the foot of the mountain, after a ſevere ſtorm; they are never found adhering to the rock, although the baſe of the cryſtals always ſhows a ruggedneſs, as if broken from the rock from which it had ſprung. The large ones are commonly of a very dark, or rather black colour at the

* Wallace's Views, p. 41.

the top, and lighter towards the bottom.

Banff the capital of the county is a royal burgh; it is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Deveron. It has some manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and a small exportation of salmon, taken in the river. Its chief trade consists in articles imported for the use of the circumjacent country. There is an excellent establishment here for the education of the children of the labouring poor.

Alvah is of an irregular figure, extending where longest 6, and nearly as much where broadest. It contains 1070 inhabitants. The fine haughs upon the Deveron are very productive; the country, as you recede from the river to the west becomes hilly; the most conspicuous is the hill of Alvah, which serves as a land mark at sea. The chief produce is barley, oats, and pease. The scenery upon the river, naturally bold and picturesque, has been of late greatly improved by the plantations of the Earl of Fife.

Gamrie is of an oval form, 12 miles in length from east to west, and 6 in breadth, containing 1800 inhabitants. This parish is nearly divided in the centre by the river Bogie. The boundaries on both sides are hilly; from these many small brooks fall into the Bogie, the haughs of which afford fine pasture. The usual crops are bear, pease, and oats. There are two quarries, one of lime, and another of slate in this parish.

Forglen is a pretty regular oblong, 3½ long, and 2½ broad, and contains 600 inhabitants. It has a gentle slop from the back parts to the river Deveron, with a south exposure. The soil on the banks of the river produce fine crops, and afford good pasture for cattle; barley and oats are the principal produce of the higher grounds, mostly the whole being capable of cultivation. Lord Banff's seat of Forglen is finely situated on the banks of the river, which his Lordship has done much to adorn and beautify. The house of Carnousie, the residence of Colonel Duff, is also a delightful habitation.

Marnoch is from 9 to 10 miles in length, and about 5 in breadth, and contains 1960 inhabitants. In general the surface is flat, being surrounded on all sides with hills covered with heath. The soil on the banks of the river Deveron is a rich loam, the high grounds are a stiff clay, wet and stony. The best rents at from 15s. to 20s. per acre. Of late great improvements have been made here by planting and inclosing.

Rothiemay measures in length 8, and in breadth 6 miles, and contains 1130 inhabitants. The northern district is hilly, but the haughs on the Isla and Deveron are rich and fertile. The scenery is beautiful, particularly about the house of Rothiemay. Mr James Ferguson, the celebrated natural philosopher and astronomer, was a native of this parish.

Ordiquhill is an oblong of about 4 by 3 miles, containing about 520 inhabitants. The general aspect is hilly and beautifully wild. Knockhill measures 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and serves as a land mark at sea. The rental is upwards of 700l. per annum, and the whole is the property of Sir Ernest Gordon of Park.

Inverkeithy extends along the banks of the Deveron 6 miles, its breadth is 4. The number of inhabitants is 460, and the yearly rent upwards of 900l. Sterling.

Cabrach is 8 miles long, and upwards of 4 in breadth, and contains 700 inhabitants. It is a highland parish, whose chief produce is food for cattle, the rearing of which is the principal employment of the husbandman. What is cultivated is done after the same manner that has been practised for 100 years back. It is peculiarly

sub-

subjected to damps in summer, and severe frosts in winter.

Inveravon, which is in part situated in the county of Elgin, extends nearly 16 miles in length, and at a medium between 2 and 3 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is about 2250. The aspect is mountainous. On the banks of the rivers Spey, Aven, and Livet, which water this district, there is a good deal of light productive soil. Limestone abounds. Near the house of Ballendalloch, stand the remains of a Druidical temple.

Kirkmichael lies at the western extremity of the county; it is from 13 to 14 miles long, and of very various breadth; it contains 1280 inhabitants. The face of the country here exhibits a bleak and gloomy appearance. The hills are lofty and dark, being mostly covered with heath: The torrents, which run down their sides, impetuous and noisy. When the country sinks into plains, as on the banks of the Avon, the soil is generally productive. Here are the extensive forests of Glenaven, the property of the Duke of Gordon. Several scenes in Ossian are laid here, and Fingal is said to have pursued the deer upon the mountains, and some of the places bear his name to this day. In this parish lies Cairngorm, one of the highest of the Grampians, being 4050 feet above the level of the sea. Lochaven, which is near it, measures only 1750 feet above that level.

Mortlach extends from north to south 12 miles, and nearly as much from east to west; it contains 1920 inhabitants. The appearance is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, wood and water, growing corns, and pasture covered with flocks; it looks both beautiful and rich. Many fine examples of picturesque and rural scenery are to be seen. The soil is chiefly a rich loam and fertile. It is watered by the Fiddich and Dullan. There are several chalybeate springs, and one of a petrifying quality. They have abundance of limestone here, as in most places of this county; but the the want of coal for burning is a public loss. Balvery house, one of the seats of Lord Fife is a large modern house, but very ill set down. The ruins of the castle of Auchindown and Balvery still remain. The famous battle obtained by Malcolm II. over the Danes, in 1010, is still mentioned with pride by the inhabitants of this parish, and the spot where it was fought pointed out by them.

Aberlour is of the figure of a wedge; where longest it is 9, and where broadest 8 miles: it contains 920 inhabitants. The appearance is various; on the banks of the Spey and Fiddich it is flat, and the soil rich and fertile. It is hilly to the north east and south west. In the middle of the parish stands the mountain of Belrinnes, from the top of which there is a very extensive prospect. The Spey abounds in fine salmon, and the smaller rivers in trout and eel. Crops of all kinds of grain are raised, but oats and barley are the chief.

Botriphnie lies at the extremity of the county, and takes in the whole breadth of it, being about 4½ miles long, and 3 broad; the number of inhabitants is 620. The greater part of the parish consists of a beautiful strath between two hills, having the river Isla running down the middle of it, and whose banks are finely fringed with natural wood. The whole abounds with limestone. The principal crops are barley, oats, and peafe, the whole yields about 1100l. per annum of rent.

Boharm surrounds a great part of the mountain of Beneageen, it extends in length 8, and in breadth 4 miles, but the figure of it is very irregular. It contains nearly 1500 inhabitants. The soil is in general light and sandy, lying mostly upon limestone. It is watered by the Spey and Fiddich. Oats, barley, and peafe, are the crops which are principally raised. The seat of Mr M'Dowall Grant of Arndilly, is delightfully situated, and highly orna-

ornamented. The caſtle of Gallvall, a bulky ruin, is the only remains of antiquity in this pariſh.

GRANGE is nearly a ſquare of 6 miles, and contains about 1570 inhabitants. It extends in 3 ridges from the Iſla, which waters it about 3 miles, terminating in the mountains Knockhill, Lurghill, and Hill of Altnore. The firſt has a fine conical ſhape, and is the higheſt, being 1200 feet above the level of the plain. The rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 21s. per acre; the whole producing about 2000l. per annum. Agriculture, however, is not in a very thriving condition here. The manufactures are linen yarn, and lime, with which this pariſh, as alſo the greater part of the county, abounds. This pariſh appears to have been once all covered with wood, and to have been part of a very extenſive foreſt, extending from the Deveron to the Spey; at preſent it is almoſt deſtitute of wood, which gives it a very naked appearance. The Caſtle of Grange, once the reſidence of the Abbots of Kinloſs, was a place of great ſplendour and hoſpitality.

DESKFORD meaſures from north to ſouth 5, and where broadeſt about 3 miles. It contains 750 inhabitants. It conſiſts of a ſtrath running eaſt and weſt between a range of hills, and open at the two ends; on the middle there runs a ſmall river, whoſe banks are covered with natural wood. The lower parts of this ſtrath are of a rich loamy ſoil, bearing all ſorts of grain. The upper parts are a light ſoil upon a hard clay bottom. Wood in general thrives remarkably well, of which there is a great deal, particularly of aſh.

RATHVEN extends from eaſt to weſt 10, and from north to ſouth from 3 to 4 miles. It contains upwards of 3500 inhabitants. In ſuch an extent of ground the ſoil of courſe muſt vary greatly. The ſurface is alſo very irregular, and the whole is hilly; it enjoys the benefit of the Moray frith as a boundary on the north. The chief crops are barley, oats, and peaſe; but the green crop huſbandry is coming into very general practice. The fiſhing on the coaſt particularly of herrings, cod, and lobſters, occupies a number of hands.

CULLEN extends from the ſea ſouthward about 2 miles, and in breadth 1. A conſiderable part of the pariſh of Rathven is annexed to it *quoad ſacra*. The aſpect is varied with riſings and flats. In general the ſoil is a loam upon a clay bottom, and is, on the whole, very dry and productive. The number of inhabitants is nearly 1220, excluſive of the annexed part of Rathven. The linen manufacture is carried on to a conſiderable extent, and with good ſucceſs. The fiſhing upon the coaſt is very conſiderable. Cullen is a royal burgh. Cullen houſe is the chief ſeat of the Earl of Findlater; it is built upon perpendicular rock, elevated about 50 feet above the bed of the river, and is romantically pleaſant. Around this ſeat the family of Findlater have raiſed foreſts and plantations of immenſe extent. The only remarkable mountain is Bin-hill with its double top; its elevation is between 1000 and 1100 feet above the ſea, and it is almoſt all planted.

FORDYCE is of a triangular form, the extreme points of which, in both directions, are about 7 miles diſtant. It contains about 3430 inhabitants. The general appearance is that, though there are many inequalities and riſing grounds. The coaſt is high, bold and rocky, with the exception of a few bays. A great variety of fiſh are caught on the ſhores, which gives employment to a number of hands. All ſorts of grain are produced here. On the hill of Durn there are remains of fortifications, and the veſtiges of Druidical temples are pointed out. The famous Archbiſhop Sharp is ſaid to have been a native of this pariſh; it was alſo the birth place of the late General Abercromby of Glaſſaugh.

Boyndie is a small parish, measuring 5 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, containing 1260 inhabitants. From the example of the late Earl of Findlater, the farmers in this parish began early to adopt the new system of agriculture, and they have continued to improve their grounds with much skill and spirit. The total rental is about 1200l. Sterling per annum.

Gamrie stretches along the sea coast about 9½ miles, it is between 3 and 4 broad, and contains nearly 3000 inhabitants. The low ground is in general a good soil, and capable of improvement; the hills are covered with heath and a coarse grass. The shore is bold and rocky; on the coast there is a variety of different fish caught. It is watered by the Deveron which affords a good salmon fishing. Upon the estate of Melrose there is a good slate quarry, and a mineral spring at Macduff, which is in considerable repute in the neighbourhood. Near the house of Troup there are two remarkable caves, and an immense rock much frequented by sea fowl, all which deserve the notice of the traveller. Great improvements have been made here by Lord Fife and Garden of Troup, the latter of whom has laid out a great sum in improving the harbour of Macduff, now one of the best in the Murray frith.

St Fergus lies in the district of Buchan, though within the bounds of this county. It comprehends 5060 acres, whereof 4440 are arable, the rest links and moss. The soil is in general a rich loamy clay. The links of St Fergus is one of the pleasantest and most extensive plains in Scotland. It is watered by the Ugie, and contains 1240 inhabitants. The principal crops are barley, oats, peafe, and lint, with other green crops. This was the antient residence of the Cummins, Earls of Buchan.

(*To be continued.*)

DEFINITION OF LIFE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HUFELAND.

LIFE, in an organized being, means the free active state of the vital principle, or power, and the activity and efficacy of the organs inseparably connected with it. The vital power, therefore, is only capacity; life itself, action. Every life, consequently, is a continued operation of the efficience of the power and of organic exertion. A continual consumption of the power and of the organs, is necessarily the immediate consequence of this process, and, on that account, an incessant renovation of both is requisite, in order that life may be supported. The process of life may then be considered as a continual process of consumption; and its essence may be defined an uninterrupted wasting and reparation of ourselves. Life has been already often compared to a flame; and indeed the operation in both is the same. Destructive and creative powers are engaged, with never ceasing activity, in a continual struggle within us; and every moment of our existence is a singular mixture of annihilation and new creation. As long as the vital power retains its freshness and energy, the living plastic powers will have the superiority, and afford it protection in this conteſt: the body will also increase and approach nearer to perfection. By little and little they will balance each other, and the consumption becoming equal to the renovation, the body will at length decrease. At last, the vital power being lessened, and the organs worn out, the consumption will begin to exceed the renovation; and decay, degradation, and, in the end, a total dissolution, will unavoidably follow. This is universally the case. Every created being passes through three periods; that of its growth, that of its being stationary, and that of its decline.

ABSTRACT OF THE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

WE mentioned in our laſt Number, p. 354, that the negotiations between the French and the United States of America had broken off, and that a very extraordinary ſcene had been divulged and publiſhed. The leading features of it are theſe: The French inſiſted, in the firſt place, through their agents (for they never condeſcended to give the American miniſters an audience), that all commercial connections between Great Britain and America ſhould be broken off; *ſecondly*, that the United States ſhould pay to the French republic the ſum of 500,000l. previouſly to any negotiation being entered into; and *thirdly*, that America ſhould grant a loan of 2,000,000l. Sterling to France. To theſe extravagant demands the miniſter replied, that their inſtructions did not empower them to agree to any ſuch terms, and that the juſtice of their cauſe had led them to expect more equitable and honourable conditions for their country. The rejoinder was, that the French republic could treat on no other terms; in conſequence of which, one of the American miniſters left France, and the other has ſince received an order to quit the territories of the republic.

The firſt letter from the Ambaſſadors to the Preſident, is dated October 22; and after giving an account of the refuſal the miniſters met with in their attempt to be received by the Directory, it begins:—

"On the morning of October 18, Mr W*** of the houſe *** called on General Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had ſeen, *** was a gentleman of conſiderable credit and reputation, *** and that he might place good reliance on him.

"In the evening of the ſame day, Mr X. called on General Pinckney; and after having ſat ſome time, *** whiſpered him, that he had a meſſage from M. Talleyrand, to communicate when he was at leiſure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room; and when they were alone, Mr X. ſaid, that he was charged with a buſineſs in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with M. Talleyrand, *** and that he was ſure he had a great regard for America and its citizens, and was very deſirous that a reconciliation ſhould be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready (if it was thought proper) to ſuggeſt a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would anſwer the purpoſe.—General Pinckney ſaid, he ſhould be glad to hear it. Mr X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the members of it, were exceedingly irritated at ſome paſſages of the Preſident's ſpeech, and deſired that they ſhould be ſoftened, and that this ſtep would be neceſſary previous to our reception; that beſides this, a ſum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and Miniſters, which would be at the diſpoſal of M. Talleyrand; and that a loan would alſo be inſiſted on. Mr X. ſaid, if we acceded to theſe meaſures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On inquiry, Mr X. could not point out the particular paſſages of the ſpeech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the loan; but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thouſand livres, about 50,000l. Sterling. General Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himſelf, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great ſlight and diſreſpect; that they earneſtly wiſhed for peace and reconciliation with France, and had been entruſted by their country with very great powers to obtain thoſe ends on honourable terms; that with regard to the propoſitions made, he could not even conſider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues; that after he had done ſo, he ſhould hear from him. After communication and conſultation had, it was agreed that General Pinckney ſhould call on Mr X. and requeſt him to make his propoſitions to us all; and, for fear of miſtakes and miſapprehenſions, that he ſhould be requeſted to put the heads into writing. He ſaid, his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence; this proved afterwards to be Mr Y———."

[It appears that several meetings took place on the subject; the following is a brief statement.]

"*October* 29.

"M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and requested that one more effort should be made to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation was repeated. We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable, and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally pass over to America, if that event should find us in peace." [Here follows the answer; after which the account proceeds as follows:]—"The sum of his proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expression), the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not only receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were, until one of us could go to America, and consult our government on the subject of a loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the Minister of Portugal had treated. We asked, if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of privateers' men, to be restored? He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not. But M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, as the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures would be made." [Here follows the answer of the Envoys, in which they complain of the hostile proceedings of the French, and state,] "That they would not give a shilling, unless American property, unjustly captured, was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that, without this, they would not even consult their Government concerning a loan." "He said, that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to consider the consequences; the property of the Americans would be confiscated, and their vessels in port embargoed." [Here follows the answer, which thus concludes:] "We told him it was a subject on which we had considered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us, saying, if this was the case, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come; but in the evening M. Y. and M. X. called, and were invited by M. Gerry to breakfast with us next morning."

"*October* 30.

"After breakfast M. Y. renewed the subject, saying, what he had to offer had not the sanction of the Directory. But M. Talleyrand had acquired such firmness in his situation by the peace with the Emperor, he was so intimate with Buonaparte and the officers of the army of Italy, that he would probably be Minister six months, and could now undertake what he could not venture upon before. The fate of Venice was one which might befall the United States. But he proceeded to observe, it was probable we might rely on forming a league with England. If we had such a reliance, it would fail us. The situation of England was such as to compel Mr Pitt to make peace on the terms of France. A variety of causes were in operation which made such an effect absolutely certain. To say nothing of the opposition in England to the Minister, and to the war: an opposition which the fears of the nation would increase: to say nothing of a war against England, which was preparing in the North: an army of 150,000 men, under the command of Buonaparte, spread upon the coast of France, and aided by all the vast resources of his genius, would most probably be enabled to invade England; in which event their government would be overturned. But should this invasion not be absolutely effected, yet the alarm it would spread through the nation, the enormous expence it would produce, would infallibly ruin them if it was to be continued, and would drive them to save themselves by peace: that, independent of this, France possessed the means which would infallibly destroy their Bank, and their whole paper system. He said he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would not leave Italy and the army which had conquered under him, and which adored him; he assured us that nothing could be more unfounded than the conjecture. He said that Pitt himself was so confident of the necessity of peace, that after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had signed a

his readineſs to treat on the ſame terms which he had offered before that action: we could not then rely on the aſſiſtance of England. What, he aſked, would be our ſituation, if peace ſhould be made with England before our differences with France were accommodated? He then ſtated the advantages of the influx of wealth that would be the conſequence to America of the deſtruction of England; and repeated, that all theſe propoſitions were to be conſidered as coming from us. M. Y. continued, you imagine the unreaſonableneſs of theſe demands will unite America againſt us. You are miſtaken, ſaid he; you ought to know, that the diplomatic ſkill of France, and the means ſhe poſſeſſes in your country, are ſufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negotiations on the Federaliſts, as you term yourſelves, but on the Britiſh party, as France terms you; and you may aſſure yourſelves this will be done. We then urged the injuſtice of this proceeding, repreſenting that America had been the only power that had remained friendly to France, when all Europe was againſt her: that America had ſent the Meſſengers of Peace; but inſtead of being received, a demand was made for money, and America threatened to be eraſed, like Venice, from the liſt of nations: it was threatened to deſtroy the only free Republic on earth which had ſhewn real friendſhip to France. To give money would only encourage further demands. We had no regard to our ſituation with Britain, but we were determined to ſupport American independence. France miſcalculated on the parties in America: all would unite againſt her. M. X. ſaid, Talleyrand would not lay our propoſitions before the Directory, unleſs he previouſly received the 50,000l. or the greateſt part of it. Y. left his propoſitions, and we gave our anſwer in writing."

The next papers are copies of the written propoſitions, interchanged by the parties; ſome of public letters that paſſed, of no conſequence; and freſh requeſts of money made, one on the 20th December, by a lady, an acquaintance of Talleyrand's, and others again made by Y. in which all the former arguments were renewed. In an interview with Talleyrand, he, in writing, propoſed that America ſhould advance 16 millions on Dutch reſcriptions. This writing he immediately burnt. Y. propoſed, that if America would allow the claims of Beaumarchais on Virginia, amounting to 150,000l. he (Beaumarchais) would pay 50,000l. to Talleyrand for the Directory. The laſt of theſe papers is dated the 8th of January, when, in conſequence of the decrees of France againſt all neutral ſhips with Engliſh goods, the negotiation appears to have terminated.

N. B. In the original the names are given at length but they are not yet publiſhed.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Huſbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. I. Parts I. and II. 4to. One Guinea, boards. *Nicol.*

THE opinion of Sir John Sinclair regarding the preſent ſtate of agricultural knowledge, is expreſſed, perhaps, in too ſtrong terms. In a note, p. 1, he ſays, "Were all the information which now exiſts in Great Britain, on agricultural ſubjects, collected and ſyſtematized, there is every reaſon to believe that it would approach very near to perfection; ſome queſtions regarding manures alone excepted, which the inquiries now going forward, and the experiments recommended by Dr Fordyce, now about to be tried, will go a great way to determine." What will be ſaid to this by thoſe practical farmers who, after having ſpent their whole life in diligent attention to their buſineſs, have been at laſt brought to ſuch a degree of ſcepticiſm, as to be reduced to the neceſſity of concluding that there is ſcarcely a ſingle important fact reſpecting their buſineſs, which has been aſcertained with preciſion enough to form the baſis for judicious reaſoning on the ſubject of agriculture?—One obſerves,

"On a retroſpective view of the preſent ſtate of the country, it will appear that Staffordſhire has *begun to improve*;

prove; and, it may be added, has made *ſome progreſs in improvement*: that *ſome* of its intelligent and active cultivators (for ſuch there are) have brought their farms to *a pretty correct ſtate* of cultivation, but none have by any means *approached perfection*; not even that perfection which they are ſenſible is in their power. *Much remains to be done*, even by thoſe who have made the greateſt efforts, and moſt ſucceſsful exertions; and even thoſe are the perſons who are the moſt ſenſible *that we are in the infancy of agricultural improvement*; who finds the more they do, the more wants doing, as one improvement paves the way to another..... Upon the whole, *to the eye of an intelligent agricultural ſtranger*, familiar with a country highly cultivated, and capable of taking in at once a general view of the country, it would convey the idea of a country juſt emerged or emerging from a ſtate of barbariſm."

Without doubt, a great deal has of late been done, and the country is greatly indebted to the attention and indefatigable induſtry of Sir John Sinclair, in calling forth ſo much ability, and directing the attention of ſo many intelligent huſbandmen to the principles of their profeſſion. Still, however, much remains to be done; and, practically ſpeaking, we are of opinion, that we can only be ſaid to be in the infancy of agricultural improvement. We extract only one very judicious remark from one of the eſſays contained in this volume.

"The *principle* of *improvement*, on which money ſhould be laid out, is another very important conſideration; the real and permanent intereſt of a landlord and tenant are the ſame, nor can there be a more degrading or ridiculous poſition, than that of a landlord and tenant ſitting down to try who ſhall moſt impoveriſh the other. It is of the greateſt advantage to each that the other ſhould be at his eaſe: if I pardoned the folly of either, it ſhould be that of the tenant, whoſe education probably furniſhes fewer opportunities of general reflection, and not many occaſions of liberal experiment. The opinion of the landlord, when well founded, ſhould be firmly ſupported. Let us then conſider how he might reaſon: He may ſuppoſe that in proportion as the tenant has more facility of getting money, he will more readily pay it; that the tenant has only a temporary, and he a permanent intereſt in the farm; he ſhould therefore determine that *permanent* expences ſhould fall on himſelf; and if judgment is wanted in conſtruction or arrangement, he muſt ſupply it. That the land in its naked or unimproved ſtate is of a certain value; and that when built on, drained, &c. it will be worth a certain ſum more; let therefore a rent be put on his land, and an intereſt, a full but not an exceſſive one, be put on his money, and let the tenant contribute by carriage, or by only leſſening draining materials, &c. as his douceur to the bargain, ſo that his aſſiſtance ſhall be gradual and not oppreſſive. Let the landlord purchaſe the manure, the ſtraw, &c. from the going-off tenants, and do every thing in his power to make the *going off* to be of the leaſt poſſible benefit. By proper encouragement, and falling a little into his methods when no material injury is done to the main deſign, to attach the tenant to the place; by theſe means giving him every reaſon to put confidence in his landlord while he does well, with ſome cauſe of apprehenſion if he perſeveres in an oppoſite conduct.

"Above all things, let the landlord know his tenants *himſelf*; the judgment of others will much aſſiſt him; their ſkill, talents, and correction will be of uſe; but little real good is done where the land-owner is not perſonally attentive.

"What is written above is ſo very obvious, that I ſhould be unwilling to offer it to obſervation, if I had not ſeen the true principle of dealing with tenants failed in nine times out of ten, *by too much eagerneſs to get rich*, or by too little ſteadineſs and perſeverance in a *reaſonable* demand."

Conſequences of the French Invaſion. By Sir John Dalrymple. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

THIS production deſcribe sa number of pictures intended to repreſent the dreadful conſequences of the conqueſt of this country by the French. The reaſons for ſuch a work are thus given in the preface:

"The relation of events and of their conſequences may be conveyed in three ways:—

ways:—one is by engraving only a representation of the action. The second is by engraving only the letters which describe the action. The third is to unite both on the same plate. And this is the beſt way; becauſe, by the aid of letters, the thoughts and words of the actors may be explained, which cannot be done by a drawing alone.

"Of all the vehicles of information, ſuch engravings are beſt adapted to the intuition and capacities of the great bulk of mankind; many of whom cannot read, or have no time for reading, cannot underſtand books, or cannot pay for them. I ſay *cannot pay for them*; for, the contents intended for a pamphlet value two ſhillings, may be contained in a print value two pence, and and ſent in a frank, or by poſt, for a trifle. This is not all: a nation may be inſtructed in the knowledge of facts, and in the duties of life to be drawn from them, at no expence at all; becauſe both may be communicated on the manufactures of cotton, and other woven ſtuffs, pottery and metals, inſtead of the unmeaning combinations of lines, with which they are commonly crowded.

"King William, whoſe whole life was ſpent in raiſing and keeping alive the ſpirit of nations againſt France, ſaw well the importance of this vehicle as an engine of ſtate. On the revocation of the edict at Nantes, he ſpread engravings of the ſufferings of proteſtants in France all over the proteſtant parts of Europe; by which he added the courage of reaſon to that of paſſion in thoſe who ſaw them; and raiſed a higher ſtorm againſt Louis the Fourteenth, than even his own perſecutions had done.

"During the preſent revolutions of Holland a ſeries of engravings was publiſhed, which contained a ſucceſſion of events, and conſequences from them, forming a kind of hiſtory, whereby men were taught their duty in public life by their fears and their dangers. Twelve thouſand copies were circulated in that country, at a trifling expence. The antidote however came too late for the poiſon."

To give an example, the firſt number deſcribes a ſcene in the Houſe of Commons:

"One French ſoldier putting handcuffs, and another fetters on the Speaker, whoſe mouth is gagged with a drum-ſtick. The reſt of the members, two and two, tied together by the arms with cords (Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas by the leg and neck with an iron chain, which has three padlocks, but the keyholes ſpiked up). They are all, both ſides of the houſe, dreſſed in the uniform of the convicts of Botany Bay, to wit, coats of two colours, long breeches, no ſtockings, and their heads cloſe ſhaved; French guards oppoſite to the members, with their hats on; one of whom carries an axe, and a blazon of a deaths head on his breaſt. Two clerks near him with pens in their ears, hanging their heads. Republicans in the galleries waving their hats, in which are triple-coloured cockades, and clapping their hands. An Engliſh blackſmith, in his waiſtcoat and cap of liberty, breaking the mace in pieces with a ſore hammer. The ſtatutes tumbled on the floor. The cap of liberty raiſed high behind the Speaker's chair, with a board below it; upon which is printed, in capital letters, "The Houſe adjourned to Botany Bay, *ſine die*." The chaffers and burning charcoal continuing to ſtand in their preſent places in the Houſe, but filled with red-hot irons to ſear one cheek of the members before they ſet off; and the other, if they ſhall be found guilty, by the verdict of a French jury, of returning to their own country without leave of the French Directory in writing. An Engliſh cobler in a cap of liberty, blowing with a bellows one of the chaffers; the fuel, the journals of the Houſe."

A Chapter to the Engliſh Multitude. By one of the People. 8vo. 1s. *Symonds.*

This champion of ariſtocracy has dedicated the preſent chapter to the purpoſe of ſhewing that the doctrine of all men being born free, and entitled to equal rights and liberties, is abſurd. The following ſpecimen will enable our readers to eſtimate the weight of this logician's metal.

"No ſuch thing in nature (ſays he) as equality to be found. If man ſurvey all the works of nature, he will find no equality. Every thing is unequal. Lofty mountains, high hills, low vallies, the roots, trees, and fruits of the earth, are all unequal in figure and goodneſs; metals and precious ſtones are all unequal in value, brilliancy, and ſo...

life. Is there no difference between a four crab, and the delicious flavour of a pine-apple? Yet they are both called, in common language, apples. Are not herbs, plants, bushes, and trees, some richer than others? Do not they all differ in what they produce? Is there not a much greater quantity of common and ordinary fruits than of those which have the most exquisite flavour? Does not nature produce an immense quantity of common apples, pears, and plumbs, and a small portion of nectarines, peaches, and melons? The most precious things are most rare.

"Does not this shew that all things are superior or inferior, and that none are *equal*? Even the very oranges, or other fruits growing on the same tree, are never equal in goodness: therefore, in herbs, flowers, trees, fruits, &c. there is no *equality*.

"Whoever examines all the beasts of the earth, the fishes of seas or rivers, the birds of the air, the insects, and every other production of nature, will find, there is no *equality*.

"The great Author and Creator of nature seems, by his wondrous works, not to permit *equality* to exist. How vain then is man to suppose the possibility of *equality*? For how can *equality* exist in the world? There is no such thing in nature as *equality*, and if *equality* be not in nature, it never can exist in man. This shall be clearly proved:

"*No equality in heavenly bodies.*

"From earthly things let the brightest heavenly bodies be examined. The sun exceeds in brightness all other luminary bodies, the moon is next in glory: the ancients considered them, as the king and queen of the empyreal heavens: the stars are next in brightness; but some, like men, are greater, and shine more brilliant than others. Comets with tails of fire, now and then appear, which run with the rapid speed of heavenly messengers. Do not all differ?"

The author should be informed that the advocates of political equality have never maintained the existence of physical or intellectual equality among mankind, nor is it necessary for the support of their doctrine. They contend that we are all entitled to equal rights, equal protection from the laws, and equal consideration in the constitution of the country.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1797. Part II. 4to. 10s. sewed. *Elmsly.*

WE shall, as usual, insert the titles of the papers contained in this volume.

Astronomical Papers.

A third Catalogue of the comparative Brightness of the Stars; with an introductory Account of an Index to Mr Flamstead's Observations on the fixed Stars contained in the second volume of the *Historia Coelestis*. To which are added, several useful Results derived from that Index. By William Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.—Observations on the changeable Brightness of the Satellites of Jupiter, and of the Variation in their apparent Magnitudes; with a Determination of the Time of their rotatory Motions on their Axes. To which are added, a Measure of the Diameter of the second Satellite, and an Estimate of the comparative Size of all the four. By William Herschel, LL.D. F.R.S.

Philosophical Papers.

Experiments to determine the Force of fired Gun powder. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, F.R.S. M.R.I.A.—Farther Experiments and Observations on the Affections and Properties of Light. By Henry Brougham, jun. Esq;—On the Action of Nitre on Gold and Platina. By Smithson Tennant, Esq; F.R.S.

Medical and Chemical Papers.

Experiments on Carbonated Hydrogenous Gas; with a View to determine whether Carbon be a simple or a compound Substance. By Mr William Henry.—Observations and Experiments on the Colour of Blood. By William Charles Wells, M.D. F.R.S.—On Gouty and Urinary Concretions. By William Hyde Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S.

The remaining papers in this volume are Mr Williamy's Account of the Means employed to obtain an overflowing well;—and an Account of the Trigonometrical Survey, carried on in the Years 1795 and 1796, by order of the Marquis of Cornwallis, Master General of the Ordnance, by Colonel Edward Williams, Capt. William Mudge, and Mr Isaac Dalby. This Survey, in conjunction with that before given, fur-

nishes

nishes a series of triangles, extending from the Isle of Thanet in Kent to the Land's End. In this paper, we have Dr Maskelyne's demonstration of M. de Lambre's formula in the *Connoissance des Temps* of 1793, for reducing a distance on the sphere to any great circle near to it, or the contrary.

A General View of the State of Portugal; containing a Topographical Description thereof, in which are included an Account of the Physical and Moral State of the Kingdom; together with Observations on the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions of its Colonies. The whole compiled from the best Portuguese Writers, and from Notices obtained in the Country. By James Murphy. Illustrated with 16 plates. 4to. 1l. 7s. boards. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

THERE are few countries in Europe, with which this nation has been so much connected commercially, and so little acquainted statistically, as with Portugal. Its backwardness in the improvement of civilization, arising principally from the nature of its despotic government and its ecclesiastical policy, has chiefly contributed to keep the inquisitive traveller from exploring its interior, and investigating its customs: yet it doubtless possesses objects worthy of research and of record; and to Mr Murphy, therefore, an English public are much indebted for the new and pleasing portrait of the Portuguese nation, which is here presented to them. His plan embraces a great variety of topics, and he treats of each succinctly and satisfactorily; yet, miscellaneous as they are, none will be found irrelevant to the intention of the work, which proposes to communicate, by sketches, a true idea of the history and national character of the Portuguese.

The six provinces, with their capitals, rivers, lakes, and mountains, are particularly noticed. The mineral waters, mines, and caves,—the former works of the Romans,—afford a scientific and curious disquisition; and the ports and bays, so singularly favourable to commerce, are duly honoured with a mark. Of agriculture in Portugal, the present state is that of deplorable neglect; though attention to it seems to be reviving. After having traced the causes of the decline of that science in former periods, Mr M. observes:

"Among the physical and moral causes that still impede its advancement are the following:

1. The distribution of the land into large estates.

2. The destruction of the roads, and the obstruction of the rivers.

3. The great inundations of the rivers, through want of embankment and canals.

4. The want of means to cultivate the land.

5. The paucity of labourers and cattle.

6. *The number that enter into religious orders.*

7. *The multitude of holidays.*

8. The number of servants and vagrants.

9. The ignorance of the farmers.

10. The desertion of their children to cities, and their entering on occupations distinct from husbandry.

11. The heavy incumbrances and impositions to which they are subject.

12. The contempt in which the cultivators of the soil are held.

13. The extraordinary oppressions which they sometimes experience under the administration of wicked ministers.

14. The miserable manner in which the peasantry in general are reared; content merely to vegetate, they seek not for the comforts nor conveniences of life; thus enfeebled, they must consequently want strength to work, and many of them be deterred from marrying on account of their wretched condition.

"Unless these obstacles be removed, it is vain to expect that agriculture can flourish. According to the best information, two-thirds of the kingdom are at present left untilled, and the portion that is under vines, olives, corn, pulse, wood, &c. is not, in general, in that state of improvement of which it is susceptible, nor in which it had been in the time of King Diniz.

"The olive plantations, in general, are left uncultivated, and the vines very often occupy lands better adapted to the growth of corn or maize.

"Woods are rarely planted anew, and the old want that attention necessary to preserve and improve them.

"Flax is not cultivated in quantity sufficient for domestic consumption; and the growth of hemp is almost entirely neglected.

"The

" The culture of potatoes is very little known in the kingdom; on the contrary, *Vermelhas*, (*Hekianthus luberofus*) which are leſs farinaceous and nutritive, are planted in many parts.

" The farmers are prejudiced in favour of the antiquated notion, that every kind of ſoil is equally competent for the growth of all kinds of vegetables, which certainly is very injurious to agriculture.

" Meadows are in a manner unknown in the kingdom, except in the province of Minho, notwithſtanding there are many fine vallies, well calculated for that purpoſe, ſuffered to remain in a deſert ſtate.

" As to what regards the preparation of the ſoil, it is wretched beyond deſcription; the plough moves almoſt on the ſurface, the ground is ſeldom harrowed, however ſtiff it may be, nor is it properly cleanſed of weeds or ſtones; beſides, the grain is ſown immediately after ploughing, without giving the earth time to abſorb the fertilizing particles of the atmoſphere.

" The manure commonly uſed has very little ſubſtance; for, it being made of heath and furze which are ſcattered about the high roads to rot, the rain carries off moſt of the ſaline and oleaginous particles, two of the principal ſources of fertilization.

" As the greateſt part of the lands are mountainous, it often happens that the crops are deſtroyed for want of proper care, by the torrents that ſucceed a heavy fall of rain."

After an accurate ſketch of the natural hiſtory, in its three diviſions, Mr M. remarks, that the ſtatements of the population are very diſcordant: he allows them to the amount of 2,500,000, and eſtimates the number of Portuguſe in all their colonies at 900,000. —They cultivate the vine in preference to grain, as it has been proved, on the ſame quantity of land, to be four times as lucrative.—By the regiſters of the cuſtom-houſe at Liſbon in 1775, it appears, that the commerce of the Engliſh with that capital alone exceeded double the aggregate commerce of all other nations. In the years 1784 and 1785, the balance of trade in favour of England was 511,216l. 18s. Sterling; and of Ireland 63,645l. 5s. 9d. according to the Portuguſe ſtatements.

" The military eſtabliſhment of Portugal, at preſent, conſiſts of twenty-nine regiments of infantry, including four battalions of artillery and a corps of engineers; making, all together, about twenty thouſand men. The cavalry are divided into eleven regiments, and conſiſt of about four thouſand. The militia, and auxiliaries of the different provinces, are computed at twenty-five thouſand; the latter receive half pay on the peace eſtabliſhment.

" With reſpect to the naval force, though it is much improved of late years, ſtill it is greatly inferior to what it had been under John III. This monarch is allowed to have ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors in attention to maritime affairs; during his reign, twenty men of war and four large galleys were conſtantly in commiſſion, to protect the coaſts of the kingdom, and convoy the rich fleets returning from the colonies, excluſive of the different fleets that were ſtationed on the coaſts of India and China.

" When John IV. aſcended the throne, ſcarcely a ſhip of theſe eſcaped the ravages of the Spaniards: indeed the marine force of the kingdom was in a manner annihilated; and its arſenals ſtripped and demoliſhed. Some efforts were made to recover this fatal blow; but its progreſs was ſo very ſlow, that at the beginning of the reign of Joſeph I. there were but five ſail of the line, and about the ſame number of frigates; moſt of which were dismantled, without ſailors or officers. The aid of foreigners was at length called in, particularly the Engliſh and French, to teach the art of ſhip-building and navigation to a people who, during the laſt two centuries, were ſovereigns of the ocean; and whoſe voyages and diſcoveries raiſed their reputation over all other nations.

" A kingdom ſo advantageouſly ſituated for commerce, and poſſeſſed of ſuch vaſt reſources as Portugal, with the impenetrable woods of Brazil at its command, and ſo many fine ports and bays on its coaſts, might readily recover its former reſpectability by ſea, as it has now brought the art of ſhip-building to a high degree of improvement. Its marine force, at preſent, is computed at thirteen ſail of the line and fifteen frigate."

A map and 15 other plates conti-

bute to the embelliſhment of this work; which, to other commendations, adds that of the greateſt weight in ſimilar productions, the merited praiſe of candour and authenticity. It contains indeed, a large portion of curious and entertaining matter; of which we have been able to give but a few ſlight ſpecimens: but we ſtrongly recommend the whole to general peruſal.—The ſtyle of Mr Murphy would bear ſome correction, in reſpect to accuracy and elegance.

For our author's account of the domeſtic cuſtoms and manners of this nation, ſee our number for March, p. 164.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

An Account of the Life of Muley Leizit, late Emperor of Morocco. Written by a Spaniſh Agent at the Mooriſh Court, who witneſſed the events of Leizit's reign, and who, by his intrigues, accompliſhed that Emperor's Fall. Tranſlated from the original French. To which is prefixed (ſubjoined), a ſhort review of the Mooriſh hiſtory, from the earlieſt times to the acceſſion of Muley Leizit; with a philoſophical inquiry into the cauſes which have hitherto retarded the civilization of the Moors. By Robert Heron. 8vo. 3s. *Ogilvy.*——To a tranſlation of the foregoing work, Mr Heron has ſubjoined a convenient epitome of the blood-ſtained annals of Morocco, compiled from D'Herbelot and others. The family now ſeated on the throne of that empire, however degenerate they muſt be thought, was originally raiſed to it by the virtues of their anceſtor, Mula Ali, a deſcendant of the prophet about the middle of the laſt century. From Ali, Al Yezid was the eighth in ſucceſſion. The cauſes to which Mr Heron attributes the permanent barbariſm of the Moors are, ſome of them at leaſt, common to nations which have attained, nevertheleſs, a high ſtate of comparative refinement. We will only enumerate, and leave them to the reflection of our readers: 1ſt, the Mahommedan religion; 2dly, deſpotiſm; 3dly, original ignorance and barbariſm; (Were the Moors derived from a peculiar ſtock?) 4th, the warmth and fertility of the climate; 5th, their vicinity to ſavages; 6th, the mutual hatred between them and the Chriſtians; (Is this the cauſe, or an effect?) 7th, the ſervile ſtate of the female ſex. *M. R.*

Divinity.

Proſpectus, with Specimens, of a New Polyglott Bible in Quarto, for the uſe of Engliſh Students. By Joſiah Pratt, M.A. Aſſiſtant Miniſter of St John's Chapel, Bedford-Row, London. 4to. 1s. Printed at Oxford, at the Univerſity Preſs, for the Author, and ſold by *Rivingtons*, London.

Three Sermons on a Future State. By the Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Nicol.*

Hiſtory, &c.

A Walk through Wales in Auguſt 1797. By the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Dilly.*

Tranſactions of the Linnean Society. Vol. III. 4to. 1l. 5s. boards. *White.*

An Account of Indian Serpents, collected on the Coaſt of Coromandel; containing Deſcriptions and Drawings of each Species; together with Experiments and Remarks on their ſeveral Poiſons. By Patrick Ruſſel, M.D. F.R.S. Preſented to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and publiſhed by their order, under the ſuperintendance of the Author. Imperial folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. *Nicol.*

The Hiſtory of Cumberland. Part IV. which completes the Parochial Hiſtory of the County. 4to. Price to Subſcribers 11s. 3d. boards. *Law.*

The Life of William late Earl of Mansfield. By John Holliday of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; F.R.S. and Barriſter at Law. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Elmſley and Brenner.*

Poetry.

The Economy of Monaſtic Life (as it exiſted in England), a Poem, with Philoſophical, and Archæological Illuſtrations from Lyndwood, Dugdale, Selden, Wilkins, Willis, Spelman, Warton, &c. and Copious Extracts from Original MSS. By T. D. Foſbrooke, M.A. Curate of Horſley, Glouceſterſhire. 4to. 9s. ſewed. *Cadell jun. and Davies.*

The Commentary of Hierocles upon the Golden Verſes of the Pythagoreans; now firſt tranſlated into Engliſh from an accurate edition of the Greek original, publiſhed in London in the year 1742, by

by the learned Dr Warren, accompanied with Notes and Illuſtrations, by William Rayner, A. B. Vicar of Calthorpe. 8vo. 4s. ſewed. *Longman.*

The Henriade of Voltaire, tranſlated. Part II 4to. 10s. 6d. ſewed. *Booker.*

Naucratia; or Naval Dominion. A Poem. By Henry James Pye. 4to. 5s. *Nicol.*

Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works. By John Penn, Eſq; 8vo. 2 vols. 12s. boards. *Elmſley, &c.*

The Whig's Supplication; or, the Scots Hudibras: a mock Poem, in two parts, by Samuel Colvill. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Ogilvy.*

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Poems, by J. Hucks, A. M. Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Boards. *Deighton.*

Trifles of Helicon By Charlotte and Sophia King. 8vo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

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Elements of Mineralogy. By Richard Kirwan, Eſq. F. R. L. & E. M. R. I. A. &c. Second Edition, with conſiderable improvements and additions. Vol. II. 8vo. 8s. Boards. *Elmſley.*

Stapeliæ Novæ: or a Collection of ſeveral new Species of the Genus, diſcovered in the interior parts of Africa. By Francis Maſon. Folio. Four Numbers. 4l. 4s. Boards. *Nicol.*

Seleƈt Specimens of Britiſh Plants. No I. Imperial Folio. Five Plates. 2l. 10s. *Nicol.*

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Illuſtrations of the Manners and Expences of ancient Times in England, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, deduced from the Accounts of Churchwardens, and other authentic documents, collected from various parts of the Kingdom; with Explanatory Notes. 4to. 2l. 2s. Boards. *Nichols.*

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POETRY.

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ; POET LAUREAT.

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's coasts,
The lowring storm of battle roars,
In proud array, while numerous hosts
Insulting threat her happy shores,
No strains with peaceful descant blown
Now float around Britannia's Throne—
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,
The sword that manly Freedom draws
In Freedom's Patriot Monarch's cause,
Shall with an Angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's Sons their George's natal day.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,
While Britannia's Navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow the stormy deep,
Will Gallia's vanquish'd squadrons dare
Again to try the wat'ry War,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific on the howling wave,
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore.

Or should the wind's uncertain gale
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasions threaten'd inroad aid,
Shall Britain, on her native strand
Shrink from a Foe's inferior band?
She vows by Gallia, taught to yield
On Crefly's and on Poitier's field,
By Agincourt's high trophied plain,
Pil'd with illustrious Nobles slain,
By wondering Danube's distant flood,
And Blenheim's ramparts red with blood,
By Chiefs on Minden's heaths who shone,
By recent fame at Lincelles won,
Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will vail,
Or shun the shock of fight, tho' numerous hosts assail.

Th' electric flame of Glory runs,
Impetuous through her hardy Sons,
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her Swains in Glory's lists enroll'd,
Though o'er the Nations far and wide
Gallia may pour Oppression's tide,
And like Rome's tyrant race of yore,
O'er-run each tributary shore;
Yet, like the Julian Chief, their hosts shall meet
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
From Britain's fatal cliffs, the abode of Liberty.

Behold on Windsor's oak-fring'd plain,
The pride of Albion's sylvan reign,
Where oft the cheering harp and horn
Have pierc'd the listening ear of morn,
Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
The Heroes tread the tented ground;
Where chiefs as brave as those of yore,
Who chivalry's first honours wore,
What time fair knighthood's knee around
Th' embroider'd zone victorious Edward bound;
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
And guard in George's crown the welfare of the land.

VERSES

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE.

ON thee, blest youth, a father's hand confers
The maid thy earliest, fondest wishes knew.
Each soft enchantment of the soul is hers;
Thine be the joys to firm attachment due.

As on ſhe moves with heſitating grace,
She wins aſſurance from his ſoothing voice,
And, with a look the pencil could not trace
Smiles thro' her bluſhes, and confirms the choice.

Spare the fine tremors of her feeling frame!
To thee ſhe turns—forgive a virgin's fears!
To thee ſhe turns with fureſt, tendereſt claim;
Weakneſs that charms, reluctance that endears!

At each reſponſe the ſacred rite requires,
From her full boſom burſts the unbidden ſigh.
A ſtrange myſterious awe the ſcene inſpires;
And on her lips the trembling accents die.

O'er her fair face what wild emotions play!
What lights and ſhades in ſweet confuſion blend!
Soon ſhall they fly, glad harbingers of day,
And ſettled ſunſhine on her ſoul deſcend!

Ah ſoon, thine own conſeſt, extatic thought!
That hand ſhall ſtrew each flinty path with flowers;
And thoſe blue eyes, with mildeſt luſtre fraught,
Gild the calm current of domeſtic hours!

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MALVINA,

A DIRGE.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Helen.

MALVINA was playing with willows,
Malvina was playing with willows,
On the green margin ſhe ey'd the wild waves,
And bended her o'er the wide billows.

I ſpoke, and ſhe ſtarted with looks that were wild,
And wildly ſhe claſped and fondl'd her child;
She cry'd my love's gone! and he's beat by the wave!
The heaven's were ſcowling, and frantic ſhe ſmil'd.

She ſaw her love floating the white froth among,
The wild gull was ſcreaming the horrible ſong;
She ſprung in the tide, and clung to his ſide,
And was daſhed 'gainſt the rocks by the wild wave along.

Her child it ſat plaiting the green willow boughs,
And bound them around its little white brows;
It wept for its mother upon the ſea's margin,
And the waves in hoarſe ſorrow did echo its woes.

But now it is dead, and yonder its grave,
Clad all in ſea weed, and wet with the wave,
And ſcarce lifts its head above the wild ſurge,
While on its ſmooth ſides the ſpumy ſeas lave.

Thus died the poor mother that played with the willow,
Thus died the ſweet babe that wept o'er the billow;
See, yonder the grave, beat by the wild wave,
Where the ſea gull ſits ſilent and drooping with ſorrow.

CHARACTER

OF A BRITISH SEAMAN *.

'TIS not the oak whoſe hardy branches wave
O'er Britain's cliffs, and all her tempeſt brave;
'Tis not the ore her iron bowels yield,
The cordage growing on her fertile field,
That forms her naval ſtrength.—'Tis the bold race
Laughing at toil, and gay in danger's face,
Who quit with joy, when fame and glory lead,
Their richeſt paſture and their greeneſt mead,
The perils of the ſtormy deep to dare,
And jocund own their deareſt pleaſures there.
One common zeal the manly race inſpires,
One common cauſe each ardent boſom fires,
From the bold youth whoſe agile limbs aſcend
The giddy maſt when angry winds contend,
And while the yard dips low its pointed arm,
Clings to the cord, and ſings amidſt the ſtorm,
To the experienced chief, who knows to guide
The labouring veſſel through the rolling tide;
Or when contending ſquadrons fierce engage,
Directs the battle's thunder where to rage:
All, all alike with cool unfeign'd delight
Brave the tempeſtuous gale, and court the fight.
Britain! with jealous induſtry maintain
The ſacred ſources of this generous train,
Daring beyond what fable ſings of old,
Yet mild in conqueſt, and humane as bold;
Now ruſhing on the foe with frown ſevere,
Now mov'd to mercy by compaſſion's tear.
Fierce as the ruthleſs elements they brave
When their wrong'd country calls them to the wave;

* Given as a ſpecimen of Naucratia, or Naval Dominion; a Poem by Henry James Pye, Eſq; juſt publiſhed.

Mild as the ſofteſt breeze that fans thy iſle,
When ſooth'd by peace and wooing beauty's ſmile.
A race peculiar to thy happy coaſt,
But loſt by folly once, for ever loſt.
Ne'er from the lap of luxury and eaſe
Shall ſpring the hardy warrior of the ſeas.
A toilſome youth the mariner muſt form,
Nurs'd on the wave, and cradled in the ſtorm.
This ſchool thy coaſts ſupply—the unwrought ore
Wafted from port to port around thy ſhore,
The northern mines, that ſable ſtores unfold
To chaſe from blazing hearths frore winter's cold;
Theſe nurſeries have train'd the daring crew
Through ſtorms and war thy glory to purſue:
Theſe have thy leaders train'd and naval fame
Reads in their rolls her Cook's immortal name.
O ne'er may Commerce with miſdeeming zeal
Weaken this ſource, her own, her country's weal,
And the canal, by tortur'd ſtreams ſupplied,
Along our coaſts with baleful labour guide,
Then boaſt, if war inſults your chalky ſhores,
It yields ſafe conduct to our arms and ſtores.
Periſh ſuch ſafety!—ne'er may commerce know
Safe conduct here but from a vanquiſh'd foe.
Where mountain foreſts ſpread their deep'ning ſhade,
Where metals lurk beneath the midland glade,
Where mingled art and induſtry combine,
Weave the rich web, the liquid ore refine,
Let the canal, ſcoop'd out with plaſtic care,
To diſtant parts the uſeful produce bear;
But never may its ſtagnate waters lave
The ſandy borders of the briny wave,
Or the rude bargeman's vile inglorious race
The generous hero of the ſea replace.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 20. *Mr Dundas* brought the following meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read by the Speaker:

"G. R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that, from various advices received by his Majeſty, it appears that preparations are making on the part of the French government, by the embarkation of troops and warlike ſtores, and by the increaſing activity of the fleets in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, with the deſign of invading his Majeſty's dominions; and that in ſuch deſign they have been encouraged by the communications and correſpondence of certain traiterous and diſaffected Societies in theſe kingdoms.

"To render fruitleſs ſuch deſigns, his Majeſty places the firmeſt reliance on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and on the zeal, patriotiſm, and unſhaken courage of his people, which has ever been manifeſted in their general exertions for the defence of the country, and which are more than ever neceſſary when called upon to defend all that is moſt dear to them.

"His Majeſty, in purſuance of the act of Parliament for raiſing a body of cavalry, has thought it right to give directions for ſuch regiments of cavalry as are embodied to be drawn out; and it is his intention to order ſuch parts of the ſupplementary militia as are not yet embodied to be forthwith embodied and drawn out in purſuance to the communication already made to the Houſe of Commons on this ſubject.

"His Majeſty thinks it incumbent on him to make the fulleſt uſe of the means provided by Parliament for the defence of the country; but he alſo feels it indiſpenſably neceſſary to deſire the Houſe of Commons to conſider, without delay, of ſuch further meaſures as may be neceſſary to enable his Majeſty to defeat the machinations of the wicked and traiterous perſons within this realm, and to guard againſt the deſigns of its enemies abroad and at home."

Mr Dundas ſaid, he was perſuaded there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of returning thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious meſſage, and of aſſuring his Majeſty of the active exertions of the Houſe to forward his Majeſty's wiſhes; he therefore begged leave to move, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, aſſuring him of the thanks of this

this Houſe for his gracious meſſage, and that this Houſe would, without delay, proceed to the conſideration of the intereſting ſubject of it, with all that attention which its importance to the ſafety of the kingdom required."

As ſoon as the addreſs had been ſeconded,

Mr Sheridan immediately roſe. "I truſt, Sir, that it will be impoſſible for any man who views the ſituation of the country at this moment, to conceive that I riſe to oppoſe any part of the preſent addreſs. Undoubtedly, if I had been preſent upon a former occaſion, when a right honourable and learned gentleman brought in his bill for the better defence of the country, though I might have excepted to particular paſſages, I ſhould certainly have given it my moſt cordial and zealous ſupport; and in doing ſo, I beg to have it underſtood, that in the main points of it, I do not conſider it as having conferred any new powers upon the Crown. Sir, I truſt there is no man who does not know, that in caſes of peril out of the ordinary courſe and contemplation of the law, the King is armed with full powers to call out the whole energy of his kingdom. In domeſtic outrages, this is in the power of a common conſtable; undoubtedly then it is not ſuppoſed by the conſtitution, that in the danger and apprehenſion of a foreign invaſion, the King is to be a mere looker on. In that reſpect, therefore, I think that whatever ſervice any man may give, he will do no more than he is bound by his allegiance to do. But what I wiſh ſuperadded to this is, to ſee a ſuperior zeal to animate the country; a zeal which it is not in the power of any miniſter to call forth. Sir, in times like theſe, a common ſpirit will not do; and when I ſay that I wiſh to ſee a ſuperior ſpirit animate the country, I rejoice to ſay that I do ſee it riſing; yet at the ſame time I muſt alſo ſay, that there is a ſort of ſupineneſs and apathy I admit, which I hope and truſt this Houſe will ſupply. All ſociety is intereſted in the ſubject of an invaſion; it is a topic of univerſal converſation and curioſity; but really there are thoſe who conſider it as a ſtrange phænomenon which they may wonder at, but which they have no buſineſs with: they ſeem to wait for it as a ſhew, rather than dread it as a peril. And, Sir, this does not proceed from diſaffection or diſloyalty, from want of good will, or from attachment to the enemy, much leſs does it proceed from any fullenneſs, or reſentment of wrongs and injuries which they may feel; but from a ſort of ſupineneſs and apathy, which makes them not ſufficiently alive and awake to the real danger that ſurrounds us. Sir, ſymptoms of this ſupineneſs appeared, I am ſorry to ſay, in the voluntary ſubſcriptions. I confeſs for one, that I was a friend to that meaſure; and I hope the Houſe will not think it ariſes from any vanity that I call their attention to the motion which I then made. Sir, with regard to that apathy and ſupineneſs, I have not the ſlighteſt idea but that, immediately upon the appearance of real danger, it would diſappear; but there is much in previous preparation, not merely as to diſcipline and defence, but in the prompt avowal of the determination of the country. Sir, I have no doubt that the firſt drop of Britiſh blood that ſhall be ſhed by Frenchmen on Britiſh ground, will raiſe ſuch a ſpirit of valorous fury as muſt be invincible and irreſiſtible. But gentlemen have not ſufficiently calculated what the effects would be of any ſucceſsful impreſſion of French force upon the country. Sir, without retracting any one opinion which I have ever held, I do not conceive that there ever was any period of our hiſtory, in which the conqueſt of the kingdom by a foreign power would bring ſuch total ruin upon it, as the conqueſt of Great Britain by the preſent French republic. Sir, though deprecating the calamities to which the republic has given riſe, I never wiſhed the reſtoration of monarchy in France. I am not rejoicing that France has attained ſuch power, that ſhe has arrived at it by the coalition of the powers of Europe againſt her, and that if ſhe had been ſuffered to remain as ſhe was, ſhe would not have attained that power; but I am ſaying that the impreſſion of French force now would be more fatal than at any former period of our hiſtory. Yet when I aſſert that I ſtill hold my opinions, perhaps the right hon. gentleman may not think this obſervation well placed, but I do not think that, if the unfortunate perſon who may be entitled to the crown of France, ſhould, from

from a general ſpirit of loyalty in the country, and by a reſtoration as little expected as our own in the times of Charles the Second, be raiſed to the throne, and the emigrants, who had ſuffered moſt by the revolution, were to be called back: I ſay, Sir, I do not believe that it would abate one atom of the ambition of France, or induce her to give back one particle of her power. I do not believe that her councils, though compoſed of perſons who had been moſt encouraged and protected in other countries, would relinquiſh one conqueſt atchieved by the republic, would give up one inch of the boundary of the Rhine, withdraw one man from Italy, abandon one acre of the Low Countries, or above all, depart from the principle of doing every thing to wreſt the ſovereignty of the ſeas from Great Britain. Though I dread the republic of France, I ſhould not dread leſs the monarchy of France; and in ſpeaking of the republic, I beg not to be underſtood as a perſon mixing in that ſpirit of invective and perſonality which has been adopted, and which I muſt expreſs my regret at ſeeing continued in a clauſe of a bill which has paſſed lately. Sir, when we have been aſking for peace with the government of France, I do not think it wiſe to charge them with cruelty, injuſtice, and oppreſſion. Equally too ſhould I reprobate any idea of animating the country by the coarſe expreſſions of Monſter Hoche and Ruffian General, which have been imputed to a perſon in a high ſituation in another country. Sir, inſtead of reſorting to ſuch expreſſions, I would, on the contrary, pay the French a ſolid and ſincere compliment, and I will tell you what that compliment ſhould be: By knowing what they have done, and judging what they are capable of, I would omit no human preparation that might enable us to make a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the utmoſt their doing could attempt. That is the compliment I would pay them—that is the way I would meet them. It is not in any mortal power to ſay they ſhall not ſubdue us, but at leaſt we may take care that they ſhall not deſpiſe us. Sir, if I were to allude to Buonaparte, I would not recur to ſuch invective. I would neither call him a monſter or a ruffian. He is certainly a great man, and if he takes the command of the expedition againſt this country, he will not tarniſh his laurels by deſerving thoſe epithets. But I would at leaſt diſtruſt his profeſſions.—"Right reſtored, freedom regained; peace to commerce. Peace to cottages. He will come for the humane and liberal purpoſe of eſtabliſhing liberty." Can any thing be more glorious, I had almoſt ſaid, more godlike than this? But is there any Engliſhman ſo abſurd, ſo beſotted and befooled as to give credit to one word of it? But may not republics be actuated by great and generous ſentiments? Undoubtedly they may; but I muſt firſt look to the nature and conſtitution of thoſe republics. In the early and virtuous times of Rome they did conquer for glory, and to reſtore to people their rights. In the Spartan Republic too, I can conceive the ſame, and that they might conquer for fame, and not for the acquiſition of thoſe luxuries which they conſidered as inimical to the republican ſpirit. But let gentlemen look to the conſtitution and practice of the republic of France. Do they not ſee that their tree of liberty is planted in the garden of the monarchy, and that it bears the ſame luxuriant fruit? Are they not eager for all the luxuries and refinements to make their capital the ſchool and mart of elegance for the world? What do they want? Glory? They are gorged with it. Territory? They have more, perhaps, than they will be able to retain. *What is it they want? Ships, commerce, manufactures, caſh, capital, and credit;* or, in other words, they *only* want the ſinews, bones, marrow, and heart's-blood of Great Britain.—(*Loud and univerſal cries of Hear! hear! accompanied with clapping of hands.*) Give them that, and they will give you as much liberty in return as you pleaſe. They call you a nation of merchants; well, they ſtile you ſo by deriſion; but at leaſt, in dealing with them for their commodity, I ſhould deal as merchants indeed; as merchants give no truſt to the mere name of a commodity, but are apt to inquire into the *reality* of the article. No, I would have our political merchants juſt aſk, whether the liberty they have for foreign exportation is or is not different from what they keep for their own home conſumption; on this ground alone the barter muſt pro-

proceed.—(*Laughter, Hear! hear!*) But, Sir, look to what muſt be the policy of the French. We know how little real liberty they have at home. I will not take upon myſelf to judge how far, in a revolutionary ſtate, theſe meaſures may or may not be neceſſary? I am willing to grant, that if the men are corrupted with the will of the majority of France, whoſe deſire is that France ſhall be a republic, they muſt do that which is requiſite to fulfil that end. But then, Sir, without throwing any blame on thoſe men, I would aſk, whether they would let us have more liberty in England than they poſſeſs in France? Would they leave us, unimpaired, the important right of the trial by Jury? Would they—in ſhort, Sir, would they leave this country to be a contraſt to the violence practiſed in France, and to be an eternal and marked reproach to the conduct of the Directory? No, they would be madmen if they did. Well, Sir, after having conſidered what would be their policy, we muſt look to another motive; we muſt conſider the nature of their enmity. I give them credit for the ſincerity of their revenge againſt this country. Will any man believe that vengeance would be diſcriminating or moderate? Sir, with this view of the conſequences of any ſucceſsful impreſſion upon the part of the French, unqueſtionably the next conſideration is, what meaſures are neceſſary to enſure a ſucceſsful reſiſtance? Without aſking any perſon to lay aſide animoſities to Government, who ſhould, I truſt, have too much ſpirit to ſeal an indemnity from thoſe who may arraign their conduct, I think it ſhould be manifeſted throughout the country, that upon this point of reſiſting the enemy there is but one heart and one opinion. If I ſhould hear perſons ſay, we would do every thing to oppoſe the French, but how can we do it without ſupporting miniſters? I would ſay, I cannot ſtop to diſcuſs that point now—I will oppoſe the French firſt, and then I will talk to you upon it. If there are perſons who aſſert, that they who brought us into this ſituation ought to bring us out of it, I ſhould reply, that I do not object to their logic; but I object a good deal to their prudence. Becauſe, if they ſay our preſent ſituation is owing to the incapacity of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and if they wiſh to reſiſt the French, they muſt be ſure that the French will be foiled, and in that caſe they do not believe in the incapacity of miniſters; or, if they do believe in their incapacity, they are not ſincere in wiſhing the French to be reſiſted. Sir, it is childiſh, in any perſon to ſay that they will wait till the French have effected a landing. In God's name, if the enemy are to be reſiſted, let us do it effectually. Is it no part of effectual reſiſtance that the mind of the country ſhould be manifeſted and the preparations be prompt? Sir, to ſay that we will not pledge ourſelves but in the laſt extremity, is pledging ourſelves only to a modified oppoſition, and to a diluted ſpirit; it is lending the left arm to our country, but ſaying that we reſerve the right—it is taking the field with a piſtol, but declining to go the length of a muſket. On theſe grounds it is, that I wiſh to behold a higher zeal manifeſted than at preſent ſeems to pervade the country, I confeſs I ſee ſuch zeal riſing. And at the ſame time, when I wiſh to ſee private party give way to public duty, I muſt alſo hope that the ſame principle will influence the conduct of Government, and that whoever offers his ſervices, in whatever rank or ſituation he may offer them, they ſhall be joyfully accepted. Services from the higheſt ſtation have been offered, and from the moſt gallant and approved officers. Sir, I will not mark more ſtrongly what I have alluded to, and I hope no perſon will find it neceſſary to recur to the obſervation. There is, Sir, another deſcription of perſons, who I am conſcious do not want ſpirit, but the idea has not yet occurred to them, whom I ſhould be glad to ſee employed in another way. I mean thoſe young gentlemen of high rank, who paſs their time in foraging in fruit ſhops, in patrolling Bond-ſtreet and Piccadilly, previous to their taking the field in Rotten row. Sir, I am not ſaying that indulgence in theſe luxuries is to be condemned, nor will one ſuſpect me, I believe, of being a too rigid cenſor. No man is more diſpoſed to give credit to thoſe perſons; and ſure I am, that in the hour of peril, they will be ſeen at their poſts, and not found to be dependent emigrants. Sir, I have no heſitation in ſaying that the real death-

blow

blow to this country will not come from the arms of France, but from the utter impossibility, if the present scale of expence is to be persevered in, of collecting the burdens from the people. The real fire and sword which, I fear, will alone lay waste the British Empire, is to be found in the pen and tongue of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer; in that pen and tongue, whose eloquence, great as it undoubtedly is, furnishes pretexts to the House to adopt all his measures. I have said thus much, in order that no preparations, however vigorous, no confidence, however great, in his resources, may deter his Majesty's Minister from concluding peace, except only in one situation, and in that one, much as I wish for peace, yet I would have any Minister, unless under circumstances to which I will not allude, to beware how he treats for peace with a French army landed in this country, and in arms. That would indeed break the spirit and heart of the country. We might get rid of the enemy for a week or two; but the wound would be mortal; we should break up the navy for ever. (*Loud cries of Hear! hear! from every part of the House.*) I am glad to see that I need not press the point more. With regard to the principle upon which I would recommend unanimity, I hope and trust no man will understand, that I mean to recommend a jobbing, shifting union with the present Administration. No, Sir, no. There are sins on this subject of which I will not now reproach, but which I never shall forget. The unanimity I wish is against the French, and it is the only unanimity which can be successful. Men talk of the mischief of party disputes; but I say, Sir, that late party reconciliations have done more to break the spirit of the people, than all the party enmity that ever existed. I think, at the same time, that it is not necessary, if the people are roused to a sense of their situation, that they should look to the lead which this or that man may give them. No man thinks higher of the head and heart, the soul and spirit of my Right Hon. Friend than I do. He, I am sure, as much as any man, looks with abhorrence at the attempts of the enemy. That these are his sentiments, I have no doubt. But, I say, that looking after men does not become the spirit of the people in times like these. Some there are who may think the the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to me, others my Right Hon. Friend, and some that a Noble Earl, for whom certainly I have a high respect, are the fittest persons to save the country; but will any man tell me that there are only two or three men who can do it? I say, if they do tell me so, I repeat that it is not worth being saved, and and cannot be saved. Sir, refer it to the people themselves. Ask them what they will do? I don't want a return of legs and arms, but give a return of the heart and spirit of the country, and I will tell you then whether it can be conquered. Nay, if all the great men were banished from the country, I do not believe that it could be hustled out of its station and importance. There would then, I have no doubt, be found men capable of preserving it. Sir, I am ashamed to say a few words upon one subject; but I think it right, Sir, to declare, that my political enmity is irreconcileable to the present Administration separately and collectively. Personal enmity I have none. That my attachment to my Right Hon. Friend is unalterable; that my determination to persist in procuring reform is unshaken; that it is the greatest security we can have; and that the time, I trust, will yet come for calling his Majesty's Ministers to account for their conduct. These are the pledges which I feel it necessary to give: and by which I wish to be tried. But I must say that I should think myself the meanest of mankind, if, from preference to party praise, from enmity to the Right Hon. Gentleman, from prejudice to friends, and above all, if from a base and unmanly fear of bringing myself into a situation of peril, I should refrain from doing every thing, with my whole heart and soul, to resist the worst calamity that could befall the country.—Sir, upon this ground I think it right to call upon all persons; upon those who have profited by the war, for what in others would be patriotism, in them is duty; I call upon the personal friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who value his safety; I call upon those who are friends to Parliamentary reforms, and of whom it has been said that they used it only as a pretence and stalking-horse for treason, I call upon them

them to shew that they have been libelled. I call upon those who have pledged themselves to bring his Majesty's Ministers to account, to prove that they are worthy of that important office. Sir, I trust I need not say, that this and every measure which tends to provide resistance against the enemy, and a remedy to the danger which surrounds us, shall have my warmest and most cordial support. A few words, before I sit down, with respect to Ireland. Sir, it is my intention upon some future day to bring forward a discussion upon that subject. I only mention the case of Ireland now, to shew that the main screw of the country is in part gone. I will not enquire where the blame may attach. I will merely say, that no government ever yet lost the hearts of the majority of a people without misrule and misconduct. How far those in Ireland may feel differently from what I do upon this side of the water, I will not say. I only mention the subject to prove, that if Ireland is now a part of our weakness and not of our strength, that that is a tenfold reason for rousing the zeal and animating the spirit of the country against the enemy.

Mr Pitt said, however I may differ on particular topics brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman, yet so much satisfaction do I feel at the eloquent and impressive manner in which he has delivered his sentiments on the main question, so happy am I in having heard him deliver a speech which breathes a spirit worthy of every English heart, a speech which is congenial to the breast of every one who desires the good of his country, that I shall not, by alluding to the subjects on which I cannot agree with him, do any thing which may seem to destroy that unanimity I feel so valuable and essential at this moment. From the disinterestedness of his motives I do not detract, nay, I have no power to detract from them, because, as he stated, nothing has been done to induce him to form his present sentiments, nor had he a wish to gain a situation with the present Government by adopting them. The Hon. Gentleman has little reason to suppose we are more desirous of his assistance to the Government, than he is of joining us. But I am contented to receive as a public man, with thankfulness and pleasure, that testimony of the true British spirit which actuates the Hon. Gentleman's conduct in this measure. I may be allowed to feel a satisfaction at that spirit which animates, and that zeal for the country which has called forth his exertions: at that zeal which has induced him to place the conduct of France in such a point of view, that the mind of no one can balance as to their object. This conduct of France, however, instead of being the result of circumstances new to him, or to any man in this country, are nothing more than the consequence of that spirit and system which have been the characteristic of France, even in the early stage of the revolution, when it had the approbation of the Hon. Gentleman, and is nothing more than an accomplishment of the predictions made with respect to the probable effects of that system, which, tho' at the time contrary to the sentiments of the Hon. Gentleman was in unison with the feelings of the House. It was the early conviction of the tendency of such a system, that produced on the part of this country, a resistance, which if not made and persevered in, though at a time when the bulk of the nation were less warm than at present, and when the majority, though great, was less decisive, would have made our present unanimity too late, and the zeal of the Hon. Gentleman without an object to work upon, or on which to have displayed his abilities and eloquence. Let us therefore rejoice, that the few exceptions which before existed to the unanimity of the country are this day narrowed.—Let us give that praise to the Hon. Gentleman which is due to him, who has set us the first example: let us join heartily in that praise: but let us not do such injustice to the firm determination of the country, as to suppose that England has ever been otherwise than unanimous in resisting its enemies; and as it has been so on all former occasions, I trust it will be so in future. There are other two points in the Hon. Gentleman's speech to which I will advert: The first is the situation of Ireland. He says he will make some motion upon the subject: What that will be I know not, but whenever the subject comes to be discussed, he will find that if Ireland forms a part of the weakness and not of the strength of

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this country, it is only becauſe thoſe very French principles, the fatal and ruinous effects of which he has ſtated with a degree of eloquence which I will not efface by an inadequate repetition of, have been more propagated there; it is becauſe they have taken deeper root in that kingdom, and have been checked with leſs adequate means of reſiſtance; it is becauſe in many inſtances the means of reſiſtance have been too long delayed; it is becauſe the arts and deceptions of thoſe diſſeminating ſuch principles have been too ſucceſsful. If the Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſes a ſyſtem of conciliation with Ireland is practicable, I muſt tell him, that to imagine a peace with Ireland is to imagine a peace with a party that is ſold to France. It would be a peace as dangerous as a capitulation with that enemy, whoſe attempts the Hon. Gentleman has ſo earneſtly adviſed us to guard againſt. You might as well think of treating for peace with France armed and in your country, as to offer terms of conciliation to the diſaffected of Ireland. As to the conſequences of the French ever landing in this country, I agree with him; but there is no neceſſity which can juſtify a nation of freemen making a treaty under circumſtances, where no qualification can make it any thing but a capitulation of our independence to our inveterate enemy. Now, as to the ſecond point, reſpecting the ſtate of the conſpiracies in this country; the Hon. Gentleman has ſaid they are not known to him. I admit the truth of the aſſertion, that circumſtances may be known to Government which are not known to him, and which ought not to be made known while the accuſed parties are confined for trial; but I think enough is known to the country at large to ſatisfy it, that though they may be ſmall in the maſs of the nation, yet that there are a conſiderable number of men who are diſpoſed to go the moſt daring and and direct lengths in correſpondence with France, for the avowed purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Republic in this country, under the auſpices of a foreign force. If we had no evidence of this fact in this country, ſufficient for Parliament to act on, we have at leaſt ſufficient, to prove it in the conduct of the French. We can hear of no ſpeech being made, we can read of no proclamations to induce the people to embark in their ſquadrons, none to perſuade their ſcanty marines reluctantly to go on board their fleets, that are not founded on their correſpondence with this country, and their hopes of aſſiſtance from the people. I aſk no more proof than this; but in a moment of ſuch peril, when the Crown has ſtated expreſsly, by a meſſage to the Houſe, that diſtinct and poſitive information is received of ſuch a correſpondence, when we know that the enemy is at this hour menacing invaſion, when we know, too, that in former times, even on ſuſpicion of invaſion, without inveſtigation, without enquiry, on a mere intimation from the throne, the Houſe had enabled his Majeſty to detain thoſe whom his Majeſty has ſuſpected conſpiring againſt his perſon and Government, we ſhould be wanting in our duty, if we heſitated to adopt that which the Hon. Gentleman has mentioned as having heard rumoured, but which is intended to be carried into effect, and I truſt will be, before the Houſe parts this night. We may moſt likely know in a few minutes, that this very meaſure has received the ſanction of another branch of the Legiſlature. I ſhall detain the Houſe no longer,; I am glad that on the main queſtion there is no difference of opinion in the Houſe; I wiſh to avoid interrupting that unanimity, proteſting only againſt thoſe topics on which I differ from the Hon. Gentleman.

The addreſs was then moved, agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch members as were of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

A meſſage from the Lords informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had agreed to a bill, entituled, "an act to impower his Majeſty to detain and ſecure ſuch perſons as his Majeſty ſhall ſuſpect to conſpire againſt his perſon and Government." The bill was read a firſt time: and on being moved to be read a ſecond time,

A ſhort converſation took place between Mr Pitt, Mr Sheridan, Mr Tierney, and Gen. Tarleton, with reſpect to the period when the bill ſhould ceaſe; the time mentioned in the act was Feb.

1. 1799, Mr Tierney moved Nov. 1. 1798. The Houſe then divided upon the queſtion,

For Mr Tierney's amendment, 14
Againſt it, 113

The bill then went through the Committee, was reported, read a third time and paſſed.—Adjourned.

Several members who uſually vote with oppoſition divided both times with the Miniſter.

Mr W. Dundas preſented the bill to enable his Majeſty to call out any part of the militia of Scotland, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond.

Mr Pitt reminded the Committee, that on a former occaſion they had voted 110,000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the preſent year, which was leſs than the number voted laſt year by 10,000, it being then thought that public exigencies would require no more. It was ſtated, that in fact, there were more than 110,000 at that time actually muſtered, but that the average of 100,000 would cover the whole expence. No reduction in conſequence of ſubſequent events had taken place, ſo that now our navy conſiſted of between 6000 and 7000 more than the number of 110,000 voted. He ſhould therefore propoſe to the Committee to vote an additional 10,000, in order to provide for the exceſs already kept up, and alſo to enable Government to raiſe about 4000 more ſeamen; and when that was done he had the ſatisfaction to aſſure the Houſe, that there would be a naval force for home defence, equal to what the moſt cautious and provident mind could wiſh, at the ſame time without drawing from that neceſſary degree of force in foreign ſtations, that he hoped we always ſhould be able to preſerve. At ſome approaching opportunity, it was poſſible that he ſhould propoſe ſome plan of raiſing theſe additional 4000 ſeamen, but at preſent he would not touch on that topic, but content himſelf with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that 10,000 additional ſeamen be voted for the ſupplies of the preſent year." Agreed to.

BUDGET.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe,

Mr Pitt roſe:—It will be recollected that laſt November, when I laid before the Committee an outline of the probable amount of the expence of the year, I ſtated it at the ſum of 25 millions and a half. It is a ſatisfaction to me to obſerve in the outſet, that the ſtatement which I ſhall now have the honour to ſubmit, differs from the former in ſo few points; the changes which will be remarked in it are ſo intelligible, and the cauſes by which they have been occaſioned are ſo plain and obvious, that I ſhall not be under the neceſſity of treſpaſſing long upon the time of the Committee. The total amount of the ſupply which I am to lay before you to-day, according to the moſt accurate eſtimate that can be formed, and after ſix months have elapſed, notwithſtanding the circumſtances which have called upon us to make additions to our expenditure, is 28,490,000l. being an exceſs of about three millions beyond the former calculation. This variation, it will readily be perceived, reſults, in a great meaſure, from the increaſed exertions of our national defence, which the ſtate of the preparations of the enemy, and the probability of their attempting to put their deſigns in execution, have occaſioned. I ſhall proceed, therefore, to ſtate, as ſhortly as I am able, the variations which have taken place, and explain the articles in which the ſtatement I formerly gave are increaſed.

Navy.

The navy was ſtated at 12,538,000l. To this an additional number of ſeamen have been voted, upon eſtimate, the expence of which is 910,000l. making the charge for the navy 13,448,000l.

Army.

On the head of the army there was ſtated 10,167,000l. The additions which have ſince been found neceſſary, and voted for the ſupplementary militia, for the proviſional cavalry, for the volunteer corps, which it will be ſatisfactory to the Houſe to know, form an addition of forty-five thouſand men to the armed force of the country, are to be taken into view. There is likewiſe an increaſe of 120,000l. upon the head of barracks, making on the whole 500,000l. The whole of the additions on the above heads, from 10,107,000l. the former eſtimate, will make the charge on the head of the army 12,857,000l. There are likewiſe ſome alterations on the ordnance, miſcellaneous

neous service, &c. which make the whole of the surplus, above the statement in November last, 3,640,000l. At present I propose only to make provision for the specific services which can be calculated upon estimate, reserving till a future period the motion I shall have the honour of making for a vote of credit. Gentlemen may be desirous to know to what extent that vote of credit is intended to be. As far as I can at present form any judgment upon the subject, two millions will be the sum proposed. Having stated the variations which circumstances have produced in the Supply, it remains for me to explain the alterations which have taken place, and the additions that may be necessary in the plan of the Ways and Means since November last. I have no wish to calculate on the certain advantages which will arise, and must immediately affect your revenue, on the return of peace; nor do I wish now to calculate the produce of your returns from India; nor do I calculate in this place any thing upon the lottery, of which, however, the House has a right to avail itself when it thinks fit. I state the permanent expenditure on the supposition that the estimates will be the same as they have been already stated to be in the different reports of the different committees who have carefully and laboriously investigated the subject; by which it appears, that the total amount of the expenditure, as I have already stated, is 23,295,000l. I will take credit for the lottery for 200,000l. As to the loan, I propose the sum of 15,000,000l. Sterling, exclusive of Ireland, which I should state at 2,000,000l. but lay wholly out of view at present, as it forms no charge on this country. In this view of it the Ways and Means will stand thus:

For Land and Malt	L. 2,750,000
Assessed Taxes -	4,500,000
Exports and Imports	1,500,000
Voluntary Contributions	1,500,000
Lottery - -	200,000
Advanced by the Bank	3,000,000
Loan - -	15,000,000
	L. 28,450,000

which within a trifle meets the amount of the Supply. The next circumstance to be considered is the terms of the loan; and upon that subject it is not necessary that I should detain the Committee for a long time, because the discussion of another subject, in which this loan was incidentally mentioned by me, brought forward the general terms of that loan; and it was then noticed in a manner that has rendered it unnecessary for me to say much upon it now. This is a circumstance for congratulation to us all; inferior to it, although important, is the detail. The price of stock, on the day when the bargain was concluded, was 48⅜, in the three per cents. reduced 47⅝. For every 100l. the subscriber gets 150l. in the former, 50l. in the latter, with 4s. 11d. long annuity, which at 8¾ years' purchase makes 99l. 12s. and a fraction for each 100l. By this bargain the subscriber takes less than his 100l. A better bargain never was made before, considering all the circumstances of the case. This has arisen from the confidence of the monied interest in the solidity of our resources—a just confidence most unquestionably; but which would be ineffectual and unavailing but for the firmness and resolution of the people of this country. The enemy endeavoured to weary us out, but we have risen in proportion to the exigency of our situation, and as the enemy are lower, our resources are comparatively higher and greater. Having said this, the next point is the amount of the charges that will be produced by the loan of 15,000,000l.—8,000,000l. of which is provided for by assessed taxes, that being to be repaid out of the gradual produce of that impost. Accordingly, only 7,000,000l. are to be provided for. The total amount of the interest is 8l. 5s. for every 100l. consolidated annuity. The amount, therefore, of the annual interest to be provided for is 577,000l.

New Taxes.

The first article to which I would call the attention of the Committee, as being a fit one for a new duty, is an article which has remained so long without any additional duty, and is so diffused in general consumption, that it will, I have no doubt, produce the sum at which I have estimated it; at the same time it will bear on the lower classes of the community so slightly, as to be matter of great satisfaction to me to state it to the Committee. I mean the article of *salt*. A considerable profit will accrue to the revenue from

from certain regulations that are to be propoſed with regard to the mode of collecting the duty, but for which I ſhall at preſent take at almoſt nothing. The amount of the tax which I propoſe to the Committee, as fit to be impoſed upon this article, is 5s. in the buſhel, that is to ſay, double the preſent duty. This will produce 500,000l. Some deductions are to be made in caſe of prompt payment. Comparing this with the effect of various taxes that have been impoſed at various times, and which, with the beſt care this Houſe could take to ſpare the lower orders in the progreſs of the preſent war, I think the preſent is a very moderate tax. We muſt remember that all taxes on the articles of life muſt in ſome degree affect the loweſt as well as the higheſt; I hope, therefore, this impoſt will not be conſidered as an unreaſonable one. I hope, alſo, that if any man ſhould tell them they are heavily taxed, he will tell them likewiſe that if the nobleman, if the man of property, if indeed all the higher claſſes of the community be intereſted in the preſent conteſt, they cannot be more ſo than the lower orders are; that there is no man in the ſocial ſtate that is more deeply, or even ſo deeply, intereſted in this conteſt as he who is doomed to ſubſiſt on the produce of his own labour; that it is a conteſt which involves the happineſs of the lower orders more immediately than that of any other; that the French revolution has been followed up by a ſyſtem of flattery and pride to the paſſions of the lower claſs, while its effect has been an utter deſtruction to their comfort; that of all deſcriptions of men in Europe, none have been more unhappily the dupes and victims of ſuch a ſyſtem than the honeſt, laborious, but too credulous huſbandman and mechanic; a ſyſtem that has filled the greater part of Europe, indeed, with an equal portion of miſery and diſgrace. I therefore do not heſitate to propoſe this tax to the Committee.

Another tax I intend to ſubmit, upon which ſome queſtions may hereafter ariſe. Doubts may be entertained whether it will not occaſion fraudulent importations, and alſo whether it may not bear a little too hard upon the Eaſt India Company. I do not expect it to paſs without ſome oppoſition from that reſpectable quarter—I mean a tax of five per cent. on *tea* of the higher prices, by which I mean all teas above 2s. 6d. per pound; the total amount of which I eſtimate at 111,000l. The next article is one that reſts on principles exceedingly different from thoſe of which I have been yet ſpeaking. It is not a tax on any neceſſary article of life, neither am I certain of the amount of its produce; all I can ſtate upon it is upon a very looſe conjecture; but upon that conjecture I am very ſanguine. Although it is not a neceſſary article of life, it is nevertheleſs an article of choice and taſte, which I wiſh by no means to check the enjoyment of. I hope I may ſay that, without any bigotted attachment to cuſtoms, or without any affection for pride or for vanity, it is an article which deſerves tenderneſs and reſpect. I mean to propoſe an impoſt on the uſe of *armorial bearings*. Perhaps ſome may think, or inviduouſly inſinuate, that by this I am an advocate for the leveling ſyſtem; but I do feel that it is in conſequence of theſe ſpecies of diſtinctions, or the hope of obtaining them, that many men have performed the moſt heroic deeds; and I do think that thoſe who poſſeſs ſuch diſtinctions, wholly ſet upon them a real value, and in doing ſo form a judgment which their paſſions dictate, and their reaſon approves. Inſtead of being evidence of their vanity, it proves their wiſdom; for I do think that in the preſent ſtate of this world theſe links in the chain and order of ſociety are highly eſſential to the welfare of us all; and it is becauſe I believe ſo I propoſe this impoſt, and feel no doubt that thoſe who are its objects will cheerfully defray it. I propoſe that it ſhould be ſubject to the taking out of a licence, diſtinguiſhing, for inſtance, that of having arms painted upon the panel of a carriage, upon which I would propoſe an impoſt of two guineas a year. On another being a houſekeeper, a licence for arms engraved upon plate, or upon a ſeal, or other article, one guinea a-year. On a perſon uſing ſuch engravings as I have already ſtated not being a houſekeeper, 10s. 6d. per ann. Upon this ſubject the Committee will readily conceive it muſt be very difficult, if not quite impoſſible, to be accurate; but ſince I determined to bring it forward, it became

came my duty to make some inquiries into the matter; in consequence of which I have learnt, that between the years 1615 and 1670 we had, in this country, visitations from heralds, whose office it was to investigate the right which those who claimed them had to bear arms. And by whose returns it appears, we had 8405, of the heads of families, who possessed that right in 1670. From information, better than I could possibly pretend to gain from any other quarter, I learn, that of that number 840 are extinct; there should, therefore, remain 7565. The grants since that period are only 1893; but it is fair to presume, that a great many more have taken up arms than could do so by any recognised authority; and therefore the computation is, that they amount to 9458. It is stated as a moderate supposition, that under the head of one family there may be six housekeepers bearing arms; and which will consequently amount to 56,748. I do not mean to profess to be any thing like accurate upon such a subject as this; but supposing about 4000 more to be added as living here, and coming from Ireland, the number in all will amount to 60,000. Of this number there are between 12,000 and 13,000 who keep carriages, who, at two guineas each, I would state at 25,000l. The number of housekeepers who keep no carriages, but who have arms on their plate, &c. I would state at 48,000, which, at a guinea each, would amount to upwards of 48,000l. The number of those who are not housekeepers, and who may use arms, I would state at 120,000, which would produce 60,000l. To which I could make some addition under certain regulations for foreigners, so as to make

The whole amount to	L. 150,000
Which together with the sum estimated for salt	503,000
For tea	111,000
Makes in all	L. 764,000

The resolutions being agreed to, and the House resumed, they were reported, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

From the beginning of the month the House has been taken up chiefly with business of a private nature.

May 20. Lord Grenville brought down a message from his Majesty, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, relative to the encreased preparation of the enemy, and the measures necessary to be taken for the tranquillity and security of the realm.—For the message, see the proceedings of the Commons, page 413.

Lord Grenville then rose and said, he did not feel it necessary to add any thing to what was disclosed in the message which was just read. He was aware of the sentiments it must inspire in the breast of every Lord who heard it, and despaired of increasing the zeal and energy of the House by any comment he could make, or any argument he could use. These sentiments had been frequently expressed; the determination of the House he therefore well knew, and the principles on which their Lordships had uniformly acted—principles by which they were actuated never to yield to despair, but rise in strength and confidence proportioned to the magnitude of the danger. Confident then that these principles would hold their usual sway upon the present alarming trial, he was satisfied their Lordships would shew that, as the enemy increased in activity to carry their hostile designs against us into effect, this country would increase in zeal and energy to resist them; that their redoubled fury would excite only a more eager spirit of resistance; and that this country, by hostile menaces, and more matured preparations, would only feel its own powers awakened, and all its energies called forth into action. But it was not merely against external violence, and of the most portent and inveterate kind, he looked for safety in these principles. He was also sure that the House, acting as it always did under their influence, would shew, that as the boldness of bad men increased, as their machinations became more dangerous and avowed, and the extent of their treasonable designs, unfolded and ascertained, that there was not only an energy in the country capable of resisting its external enemies, but also those whom it harboured in its bosom; an energy to resist domestic traitors, of which description there were but too many; and to defend the laws and constitution against factious demagogues, and persons plotting

plotting at home, and corresponding with our enemies for the subversion of their country's freedom and the destruction of our property, our liberties, and our lives. In such a situation, therefore, he had no doubt but that there would be only one mind and one opinion on the line of conduct fit to be adopted; that they would willingly sacrifice all inferior considerations to the grand object of defending the country, not against foreign invasion, but domestic treason. To do this then the more effectually, he would in the course of the night submit a measure, which, he hoped, would meet their unanimous approbation—a measure neither new nor unprecedented, but often resorted to by their ancestors, in times less dangerous and critical than the present. His Lordship then moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, returning thanks for the communication graciously conveyed in his Majesty's message; which was unanimously agreed to.

Lord Grenville then moved, that a message be sent to the House of Commons to inform them, that their Lordships had agreed to the address, and inviting them to concur in the measure.

Lord Grenville then brought up a bill to enable his Majesty to secure and detain all persons whom his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Majesty's person and Government, which was read a first time.

Lord Grenville then said, before he should move the second reading, he would beg leave to observe, that the present bill was precisely the same as bills of a like tendency enacted upon former occasions, excepting that it was more favourable to the subject, in so far as it contained a clause, exempting from its operation all persons against whom indictments were then found, whose trials consequently were not intended to be postponed, or their confinement prolonged, by virtue of its provisions.

The bill was then read a second and a third time.

Lord Grenville then gave notice of a bill to prevent the benefit of naturalization being granted to persons then in any countries with whom we may be at war.—Adjourned.

23. *The Duke of Portland* brought down a message from his Majesty, in substance as follows:

His Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of the necessary measures for enabling his Majesty to make such remittances to Ireland, from time to time, as shall not exceed the sum of two millions, upon the authority of the Parliament of Ireland, on provision being made for the interest and charges upon a loan to that amount.

His Grace moved an address, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships readiness to promote the object of his most gracious message.—Agreed to nemine.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

In our last Number, p. [illegible] we mentioned the unhappy state of Ireland, and the compulsory measures that were taking to reduce the rebels to a state of subjection and fear of duty. We full noticed, that they had been defeated at Naas on the 3rd ult. and in several other engagements. The official accounts of these we now give.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Whitehall, May 29.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dublin Castle, May 24.

My Lord, The intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the rebels to carry their traiterous designs into execution before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued.

For some days orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the mo-

ment

ſures of Government made it neceſſary for them to act immediately. Yeſterday information was received, that it was probable the city and the adjacent diſtricts would riſe in the evening; ſubſequent information confirmed this intelligence. In conſequence of which notice was ſent to the General Officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was put in a ſtate of preparation. The meaſures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatſoever; but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that acts of open rebellion were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About half paſt two o'clock this morning, there was a regular attack made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded, with part of the Armagh militia, and detachments of the 4th dragoons, and Ancient Britons. The rebels conſiſted of about a thouſand men, armed with muſquets and pikes, and they made their attack with regularity, but were ſoon repulſed by the Armagh militia, and then charged and purſued by the 4th dragoon guards and Ancient Britons, and I underſtand their loſs amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few privates have been loſt of his Majeſty's forces. It gives me pain to relate, that a ſmall detachment at the town of Proſperous has been ſurpriſed, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas with ſome loſs. There was alſo an attack on a ſmall party of the 9th dragoons, near Kilcullen, which ſuffered; but in the courſe of the day, General Dundas was enabled to come up with a conſiderable body of the rebels near the hills of Kilcullen, where they were entirely routed with the loſs of two hundred men. There were alſo ſeveral bodies collected laſt night in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Rathfarnham cavalry, and by a detachment of the 5th dragoons, and diſperſed with ſome loſs, and ſome priſoners and horſes were taken. A rebel party, however, aſſembled at the borders of the county of Dublin, near Dunboyne, and overpowered ſome conſtables, and afterwards took the baggage of two companies, guarded by a ſmall party of the Kery fencibles, coming to town, and have, during the courſe of this day, committed many outrages; ſeveral of them, however, have been killed, but the body remains undiſperſed. The city is tranquil, and I have no doubt will remain ſo this evening; and I truſt that to-morrow we ſhall entirely diſperſe that body of the inſurgents which has not been entirely routed to-day.

I muſt add, that the mail coach going to the north was attacked, within a few miles of Dublin, by a ſelect body well armed; the paſſengers were taken, and the coach burned. The Galway mail coach was alſo attacked in the town of Lucan, but the rebel party was driven off before its deſtruction was effected.

In conſequence of this deſperate conduct of the rebellious, I iſſued the incloſed proclamation*, with the advice of the Privy Council.

I ſhall, in a future diſpatch, detail to your Grace the particular ſervices which have been performed, but at preſent I am not furniſhed with regular reports, except from Lord Gosford, who appears to have acted with great firmneſs and preciſion.

I am, &c. CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, May 26.

MY LORD, I have detained a packet, in order to tranſmit to your Grace the information received this morning.

I have ſtated, in a private letter to your Grace, that a party of the rebels, to the amount of ſeveral hundreds, were attacked by a detachment of the Antrim militia, a ſmall party of cavalry, and Captain Stratford's yeomanry, and that, being driven into the town

* *By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland*—A Proclamation.

CAMDEN,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, has iſſued orders to all the General Officers commanding his Majeſty's forces, to puniſh all perſons acting, aiding, or in any manner aſſiſting in the rebellion which now exiſts within this kingdom, and has broken out in the moſt daring and violent attacks upon his Majeſty's forces, according to martial law, either by death or otherwiſe, as to them ſhall ſeem right and expedient for the puniſhment and ſuppreſſion of all rebels in their ſeveral diſtricts; of which all his Majeſty's ſubjects are hereby required to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 24th day of May 1798.

of Baltinglaſs, they loſt about one hundred and fifty men.

This morning an account has been received from Major Hardy, that yeſterday a body of between three and four thouſand had collected near Dunlavin, when they were entirely defeated, with the loſs of three hundred men, by Lieutenant Gardner, at the head of a detachment of the Antrim militia, and Capt. Hardy's and Capt. Hume's yeomanry.

The troops and yeomanry behaved with the utmoſt gallantry in both actions.

Lieutenant-General Craig left Dublin yeſterday, in the hopes of meeting the body of the rebels which had collected near Dunboyne, and parties were ſent in different directions to ſurround them. They, however, fled in the night, on hearing the approach of the troops. The General came up, however, with a party, conſiſting of about five hundred, ſome of whom were put to the ſword.

By accounts from the North, it appears that the province of Ulſter is quiet. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord, your Grace's moſt faithful and humble ſervant, CAMDEN.

P. S. The city of Dublin has been perfectly tranquil, owing to the precautions which have been taken; and it is impoſſible to deſcribe, in terms ſufficiently ſtrong, the indefatigable zeal, patience, and ſpirit of the yeomanry corps. Too much praiſe cannot be given to his Majeſty's regular and militia forces; and the latter have had opportunities of evincing their ſteadineſs, diſcipline, and bravery, which muſt give the higheſt ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, and inſpire the beſt grounded confidence in their exertions, ſhould they have a more formidable enemy to contend with.

Dublin Caſtle, May 27.

MY LORD, I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Grace, that the body of rebels who for ſome days had been in conſiderable force to the northward of Dublin, were yeſterday defeated, with very great loſs on their part, by a party of the Reay fencibles, and the neighbouring yeomanry corps, on the hill of Taragh.

Five companies of the Reay fencibles, under the command of Captain Scobie, had halted yeſterday at Dunſhaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that the rebels were in great force, and had taken a ſtation on Taragh Hill, Captain Scobie detached three of the companies, under the command of Captain M'Lean, with one field piece, to the ſpot; who, being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of yeomanry, Captain Preſton's, and the Lower Kells yeomanry cavalry, and Captain Molloy's company of yeomanry infantry, attacked the rebels, who, after ſome reſiſtance, fled in all directions.

Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field this morning, among whom was their commanding officer in his uniform; many more were killed and wounded. Some horſes were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loſs on the part of the King's troops, was 9 rank and file killed, and 16 wounded.

The town is perfectly quiet, and the only part of the country from whence any attack is threatened, is from Wicklow. I ſhall have the honour of addreſſing your Grace again to-morrow night. I have the honour to remain, with perfect truth, your Grace's moſt obedient humble ſervant, CAMDEN.

Dublin Caſtle, May 28.

MY LORD, Intelligence has been received that the inſurrection is ſpreading ſouthward, and it has broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; and I have to inform your Grace, with infinite concern, that the rebels in that quarter have aſſembled in ſuch force that they have cut off a party of 100 men of the North Cork militia, who were ſent to meet them. Col. Foote, who has returned to Wexford, ſtates the number of the rebels to be at leaſt 4000, and a great number of them mounted. Meaſures are taken to march againſt this body, and I hope they will be met and defeated. I have received accounts from Colonel Campbell at Athy, between whom and General Dundas the communication has been ſtopped, that he has had partial engagements with the rebels; that at Monaltereven and Carlow they have been defeated, and 400 killed at the latter place, and 50 at the former. He alſo in-

informs General Lake, that his men are in high ſpirits.

(Signed) CAMDEN.

No further accounts have been received from the country ſince the middle of the day. General Lake went to Naas laſt night, and is not yet returned.

(To be continued.)

Admiralty-Office, May 22.

Captain Winthrop, of his Majeſty's ſhip Circe, arrived here with a diſpatch from Captain Home Riggs Popham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Expedition, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

His Majeſty's ſhip Expedition, Oſtend Roads, May 20. 1798.

SIR, I beg you will do me the honour to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, in purſuance of their orders of the 8th inſt. I proceeded to ſea the 14th, with the ſhips and veſſels, having on board the troops under the command of Major-General Coote, for the purpoſe of blowing up the baſon gates and ſluices of the Bruges canal, and deſtroying the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France. On the 18th P. M. I ſpoke the Fairy, when Captain Horton told me he had taken a cutter from Fluſhing to Oſtend, and he underſtood from the people on board, that the tranſport ſchuyts fitting at Fluſhing were to go round immediately by the canals to Dunkirk and Oſtend; and although it was impoſſible that any information could give additional ſpirit to the troops forming this enterprize, or increaſe the energy and exertion of the officers and ſeamen under my command, yet it convinced Major-General Coote and myſelf that it was of the greateſt importance not to loſe any time, but to attempt, even under an increaſed degree of riſk, an object of ſuch magnitude as the one in queſtion; and as the weather appeared more favourable than it had been, I made the ſignal for Captain Bazely, in the Harpy, to go a-head, with the veſſels appointed to lie as beacons N. W. of the town of Oſtend, and for Captain Bradby, in the Ariadne, to keep between the Expedition and Harpy, that we might approach as near the coaſt as poſſible, without the chance of being diſcovered from the ſhore.

At one A. M. we anchored; ſoon afterwards the wind ſhifted to weſt, and threatened ſo much to blow, that the General and myſelf were deliberating whether it would not be better to go to ſea and wait a more favourable opportunity, when a boat from the Vigilant brought a veſſel alongſide, which ſhe had cut from under the light-houſe battery, and the information obtained from the perſons who were on board her, under ſeparate examinations, ſo convinced us of the ſmall force at Oſtend, Newport, and Bruges, that Major General Coote begged he might be landed to accompliſh the great object of deſtroying the canals, even if the ſurf ſhould prevent his retreat being ſo ſucceſsful as he could wiſh. I of courſe acceded to his ſpirited propoſitions, and ordered the troops to be landed as faſt as poſſible, without waiting for the regular order of debarkation. Many of the troops were on ſhore before we were diſcovered, and it was not till a quarter paſt four that the batteries opened on the ſhips, which was inſtantly returned in a ſpirited manner by Capt. Mortlock, of the Woolvereene, Lieut. Edmonds of the Aſp, and Lieut. Norman, of the Biter. The Hecla and Tartarus bombs very ſoon opened their mortars, and threw their ſhells with great quickneſs and preciſion. The town was on fire ſeveral times, and much damage was done to the ſhips in the baſon. By five o'clock all the troops ordered to land, except from the Minerva, were on ſhore with their artillery, miners, wooden petards, tools and gun-powder; and before ſix o'clock I heard from General Coote that he had no doubt of blowing up the works. I now became very anxious for the ſituation of the Major General, from the ſtate of the weather, and I ordered all the gun-boats that had anchored to the eaſtward of the town to get as near the ſhore as poſſible, to cover and aſſiſt the troops in their embarkation. The batteries at the town continued their fire on the Woolvereene who had received much damage, and the Aſp had been lying near four hours within 300 yards of the battery, I made their ſignal to move, and ſoon after directed the Dart, Harpy, and Kite to take their ſtations, that the enemy might be prevented from turning their guns againſt our troops: but it being low water, they could not get ſo near as their commanders wiſhed. At half paſt nine the Minerva came in, and as

I thought an additional number of troops would only add to the anxiety of the General, from the little probability of being able to embark them, I fent Capt. Mackellar on fhore to report his arrival with four light companies of the guards. In his abfence, Colonel Ward filled two flat boats with his officers and men, and was proceeding with every zeal to join the battalion of guards, without conſidering the danger he was expoſed to in croſſing the furf, when Capt. Bradley fortunately faw him, and adviſed him to return immediately to his ſhip. At twenty minutes paſt ten I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the exploſion take place; and ſoon after the troops aſſembled on the Sand Hills, near the ſhore; but the ſea ran ſo high, that it was impoſſible to embark a ſingle man; therefore I could only make every arrangement againſt the wind moderating; and this morning at day light I went in ſhore, in the Kite, for the purpoſe of giving every aſſiſtance, but I had the mortification to ſee our army ſurrounded by the enemy's troops; and as I had no doubt the general had capitulated, I ordered all the ſhips to anchor farther out; and I ſent in a flag of truce, by Colonel Boone of the guards, and Captain Brown of the Kite, with a letter to the Commandant, a copy of which I inclooſe for their Lordſhips information. At ten this morning the General's Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Williamſon, came on board, and though it was very painful to hear that General Coote was wounded, after all his exertions, yet it was very ſatisfactory to learn, that under many diſadvantageous circumſtances, and after performing a ſervice of ſuch conſequence to our country, the loſs killed and wounded, was only between 50 and 60 officers and privates; and that the General capitulated in conſequence of being ſurrounded by ſeveral thouſands of the national troops.

I inclooſe, for their Lordſhips information, a copy of ſuch minutes as were left me by Capt. Williamſon, from which their Lordſhips will ſee the ſluice gates and works are completely deſtroyed, and ſeveral veſſels intended for tranſports, are burat.

I this morning learnt that the canal was quite dry, and that the works deſtroyed had taken the ſtates of Bruges five years to finiſh.

I hope your Lordſhips will be ſatisfied that the enemy was ſurpriſed, and every thing they willed was accompliſhed, although the loſs of the troops far exceeded any calculation, except under the particular circumſtances of the wind's coming to the northward, and blowing very hard. If the weather had continued fine, the troops would have been embarked by twelve at which time the return of killed and wounded did not exceed four hundred file.

I cannot help again noticing the particular good conduct of Capt. Montlock, Lieut. Edmond, and Lieut. Norman, and beg to recommend them to their Lordſhips protection.

Gen. Coote ſent to inform me that he was highly pleaſed with the uncommon exertions of Captains Winthrop and Bradby, and Lieut. Bradley, who had acted on ſhore as his Aide-de-Camp: He alſo noticed the aſſiſtance he had received from Capt. Mackellar, after his landing.

I take the liberty of ſending this diſpatch by Capt. Winthrop of the Cleo, who commanded the ſeamen landed from the different ſhips, and as he had the particular charge of getting the powder and matters up for the deſtruction of the works, in which he ſo ably ſucceeded, he will be enabled to inform their Lordſhips of every circumſtance. Capt. Mackellar, with the officers and men on ſhore, were included in the capitulation: but I have not yet been able to collect an exact return of the number of ſeamen taken.

I tranſmit you a liſt of killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips; and I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

His Majeſty's ſhip Expedition, Oſtend Roads, May 20, 1778.

SIR, I have juſt heard with concern that the Britiſh troops and ſeamen, under the command of Major-General Coote, and Capt. Mackellar, of the royal navy, have capitulated to the troops of the Republic, and I truſt they will be treated with that attention which is due to officers and men executing the orders of their Sovereign. It has been the invariable rule of the Britiſh Government to make the ſituation of priſoners as comfortable as poſſible; and I am ſure, Sir, in this inſtance, you will do the ſame to the troops,

troops who have fallen into your hands.

It will not be againſt any rule to exchange the priſoners immediately, but, on the contrary, add to your name by marking it with humanity and liberality; and I give you my word the ſame number of troops, or other priſoners, ſhall be inſtantly ſent from England to France, with ſuch officers as you ſhall name, or as ſhall be named by the National Convention, provided no public reaſon attaches againſt the releaſe of any particular perſon.

I have ſent the officers what things they left on board the ſhips, and I am confident you will order them to be delivered as ſoon as poſſible.

I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a ſatisfaction to their families, it being impoſſible for me to know who have fallen or received wounds, which I hope will be very inconſiderable from the account I have received from the ſhore.

I beg your anſwer to this letter without loſs of time, and confiding in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation, I have the honour to be, &c. HOME POPHAM.

To the Officer Commanding the troops of the National Convention at Oſtend.

Extract from the minutes left on board the Expedition by Capt. Williamſon, Aide-de-Camp to General Coote, dated A. M. May 20. Oſtend Roads.

Sluice-gates deſtroyed in the moſt complete manner, boats burnt, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by twelve o'clock. When we found it impoſſible to embark, took the ſtrongeſt poſition on the Sand Hills, and about four in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men to our left, an immenſe column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right.

The General and troops would have all been off with the loſs of not more than three or four men, if the wind had not come to the northward ſoon after we landed, and made ſo high a ſea. We have not been able to aſcertain the exact number of men killed and wounded, but it is ſuppoſed they amount to fifty or ſixty.

The officers killed and wounded are, Col. Hely, 11th regiment, killed; Major-Gen. Coote, Col. Campbell, Capt. Walker, royal artillery, wounded.

A liſt of killed and wounded in his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels under the command of Home Popham, Eſq. May 19. 1798, Oſtend Roads.

Seamen, &c. of Woolvereene—1 killed, 10 wounded;—23d regt. on board the Woolvereene—1 killed, 5 wounded;—Aſp—1 ſeaman killed, Lieut. Edmond, wounded.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

June. Affairs on the Continent ſtand much the ſame as they did laſt month. The war in Switzerland may now be conſidered as terminated. The great cantons, Berne, Zurich, Baſle, Fribourg, and Soleure, having been forced to yield, the leſſer are following their example. Uri, Lucerne, Schaffhauſen, Unterwalden, Glarus, and the town of Winterthur, have now declared in favour of the ſyſtem of liberty and equality. Lucerne, which ſeemed the moſt reſolved on oppoſition, ſeeing itſelf deſerted by the other cantons, will make no further attempts to reſiſt the French, but merely guard its own frontiers. Aſſurances have been given, both by General Brune and the miniſter Talleyrand, that the French troops ſhall not enter that territory, nor that of the ſmaller cantons which have ſubmitted. The French at Berne have ſequeſtered all the public treaſuries and other property of the ſtate. The primary aſſemblies of the canton of Berne will ſoon be convoked for the purpoſe of electing a national aſſembly.

During the whole of this month, the attention of all Europe has been drawn towards the grand expedition from Toulon. On the 10th May, Buonaparte embarked on board Admiral Brueys's ſhip L'Orient (formerly the Sans Culottes), a three-decker. The fleet ſet ſail with a favourable wind. The tranſports, with the infantry and cavalry, got under weigh at day-break with eight frigates. The fleet conſiſts of fifteen ſhips of the line and eighteen frigates. The tranſports, to the number of four hundred, are off Heires. An immenſe number of infantry, with artillery, vaſt quantities of mortars, howitzers, furnaces, bombs, grape and cannon ſhot, and other ammunition, have been

been put on board. Men of letters, aſtronomers, geometricians, and artiſts of every ſort, have alſo embarked. The convoy from Genoa conſiſted of thirty-eight ſail, with 15,000 men on board. Kleber, Berthier, and other Generals, are embarked. It is very remarkable that no intelligence has yet reached us regarding this large fleet, ſince the time it ſailed, nor any certain accounts of its deſtination.

RUSSIA.

St Peterſburgh. The following proclamation was iſſued, May 5.—Be it hereby known to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial Ruſſian Majeſty, Paul I. has ordered the following proclamation to be iſſued by me, Prince Alexander Beloborodko, Firſt Miniſter and Chancellor of his Imperial Majeſty: "In conſequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French republic of the 23d of Nivoſe, in the 6th year, importing that, 'If any ſhip ſhall be ſuffered to paſs through the Sound with Engliſh commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it ſhall be conſidered as a formal declaration of war againſt the French nation;' his Imperial Majeſty, Paul I. has been graciouſly pleaſed to order 22 ſhips of the line, and 250 galleys, under the command of Admiral Ernle, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect trade in general againſt *the inſulting oppreſſion* of the Directory; as ſuch a proceeding is evidently contrary to the Rights of Nations. His Ruſſian Majeſty hereby gives his Imperial word to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by ſea and land, which he hereby requires the diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

LONDON.

May 27. In conſequence of what paſſed on Friday the 25th in the Houſe of Commons on the bill for ſuſpending Hamet's protection, Mr Tierney challenged Mr Pitt: and this afternoon, Mr Pitt, accompanied by Mr Ryder; and Mr Tierney, accompanied by Mr Walpole, met at three o'clock on Putney heath. After ſome ineffectual attempts on the part of the ſeconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took their ground at the diſtance of 12 paces. A caſe of piſtols was fired at the ſame moment without effect, a ſecond caſe was alſo fired in the ſame manner, Mr Pitt firing his piſtol in the air, the ſeconds then jointly interfered, and inſiſted that the matter ſhould go no farther, it being their decided opinion that ſufficient ſatisfaction had been given, and that the buſineſs was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

This duel was fought near Aberſhaw's gibbet on Putney heath. The Speaker, Mr Whitbread, and Mr Grey as well as two ſurgeons, were ſtationed near the ſpot. Nearly an hour was ſpent in endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation before the duel commenced. After the ſecond fire, the ſeconds inſiſted that the affair ſhould terminate; and, after a long conſultation between the ſeconds (during which time the two combatants were left in converſation together) the preceding account was drawn up. Mr Pitt and Mr Tierney ſhook hands before they left the ground. Mr T. ſent a note to the Miniſter on Friday, as ſoon as he left the Houſe of Commons. The time and place of meeting were appointed by Mr Pitt.

June 7. The execution of Mr Reeves, Mr Wilkinſon, and Mr Adamſon, took place yeſterday morning in the front of Newgate, and was the moſt awful example of juſtice ever witneſſed.

7. O'Coigley, condemned for high treaſon at laſt Maidſtone aſſizes, was at 11 o'clock brought out of priſon, and placed upon a hurdle drawn by two horſes, preceded by the ſheriff's men, and eſcorted by a detachment of about 200 of the Maidſtone Volunteers. He aſcended the ſcaffold, and being tied to the gallows, made a very inflammatory ſpeech, in which he proteſted his innocence, and reflected on the Jury by whom he was tried, and the witneſſes who appeared againſt him. The ſpeech was of conſiderable length, and he delivered it in a reſolute and impreſſive manner. The board was then dropped, and he remained ſuſpended for twelve or thirteen minutes: he was then taken down, the head taken off by a ſurgeon, and the executioner held up the head to the populace, ſaying, "This is the head of a traitor." Both head and body were then put into a cheſt, and buried at the foot of the gallows.

Mr Young, of Chancery lane, and Meſſrs Reeve and Green, of the Borough, waited

waited on Mr Roſe and Mr Wickham at the treaſury, on Saturday, and repreſented to them the diſtreſſed ſituation of ſeveral families who had been driven from the county of Wexford and its neighbourhood by the rebels, and arrived at Milford Haven; when they immediately ordered 1000l. to be deſtributed among them for their preſent relief, and it was ſent down by a proper perſon in Saturday's mail coach.

The Bank of England report of the voluntary ſubſcription and aſſeſſed taxes up to the 4th June, was as follows:

Voluntary	L. 1,510,300 13 10
Aſſeſſed	756,368 8 9
	L. 2,066,669 2 7

The plan recommended by the Court of Aldermen, for arming the city of London, is as follows:

1ſt, All the inhabitant houſeholders, that are able men, to learn the uſe of arms.

2d, Thoſe who are not capable, to procure conſtables' ſtaves, and take the oath as ſupernumerary conſtables.

3d, To be commanded by their own Aldermen; and to chooſe a committee ſubject to the control of the whole, who are to form regulations, and recommend officers, ſubject likewiſe to the control of the whole body.

4th, The central point to be the manſion-houſe, and the whole maſs, in caſe of need, to be united into one body, under the directions of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

IRELAND.

Our readers will find the details given of the progreſs of his Majeſty's troops in quaſhing the rebellion in this diſtracted country, p. 423, which will be continued in a connected ſeries.

June 6. This day died in conſequence of the wounds he received in aſſiſting to apprehend Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Daniel Frederick Ryan, Eſq. Captain of the St Sepulchre's corps.

9. At two o'clock this morning, Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in the New Priſon, where he was confined. For ſome hours before his death he was outrageouſly mad, but more calm in his laſt moments. An inqueſt ſat on his body, which pronounced his death to have been in conſequence of an effuſion of water from the left ſide of the thorax, and an inflammation in the lungs, occaſioned by a fever, aided by two wounds inflicted on his right arm by piſtol balls found lodged over the ſcapula of that ſide.

The circumſtances attending this unhappy affair are as follow: A reward of 1000l. was offered for apprehending Lord Fitzgerald, charged with the crime of high treaſon. On certain information, (May 21) Major Sirr, Capt. Ryan, and Mr Juſtice Swan, proceeded on Saturday evening to the houſe of one Murphy, a dealer in feathers, in Thomas-ſtreet, near St James' gate. They were attended by a ſerjeant's guard only. Major Sirr waited behind to ſtation the guards, ſo as to cut off the poſſibility of the priſoner's retreat. Mr Swan firſt went up, and coming to the apartment, entered. Lord Edward was in bed. Mr Swan told him that he was ſorry to be obliged to ſee him on ſuch an occaſion; that, however, he muſt do his duty as a magiſtrate; and that, on his ſubmitting, he would treat him with every poſſible indulgence. Lord Edward then immediately turning in the bed, drew a piſtol, which he diſcharged without effect. At this time no one was in the room but Lord Edward and Mr Swan. His Lordſhip, on finding his piſtol had not told, aſſailed Mr Swan with a dagger, and ran him through the body above the ſhoulder-blade. At this inſtant Captain Ryan entered the room, when Lord Edward diſengaged himſelf, and made at him with ſuch determined fury, that with one cut he opened his belly to ſuch a degree, that his bowels fell out. So little time paſſed, that Major Sirr had no other alarm than the ſhot; and when he ruſhed up ſtairs, he found Lord Edward and Juſtice Swan ſtruggling for the dagger—both of their hands cut. Captain Ryan was in a dying condition; Mr Swan was exhauſted with loſs of blood; and the deſperate young man making another effort, the Major, in his own defence, fired on him, and wounded him in the ſhoulder. He was then eaſily overpowered, and conveyed to the Caſtle, where he underwent no examination, and from thence to Newgate. It appears that the unfortunate young nobleman, although proclaimed, had made a practice of going out at night in diſguiſe, and to ſleep during the day. He was

traced

traced by orders iſſued not many hours before to the ſocieties of United Iriſhmen. Lord Edward, when brought to the Caſtle, affected the politeneſs of a courtier, and declared that he was ſorry for what wounds he had inflicted. When conveyed to Newgate, he appeared to be entirely diſpirited; his voice faultered; his complexion was deadly pale, and his eyes apparently fixed.

The trial of the Earl of Kingſton for the murder of Colonel Fitzgerald, came on at Dublin on the 18th. No witneſſes having appeared in behalf of the proſecutor, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament. After ſome delay, their Lordſhips returned to the Court, and the Lord High Steward called upon them individually, beginning with the junior Baron, to ſay, whether the Earl of Kingſton was guilty of the murder of which he was indicted, or not? To which they reſpectively anſwered, "*Not Guilty, upon my honour.*"

EDINBURGH.

June 4. This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, who enters his 61ſt year, the great guns were fired, and other marks of loyalty and zeal exhibited, as is uſual on this occaſion. The city remained unuſually quiet during the whole evening. In the forenoon, the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the Royal Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Artillery, the Mid-Lothian Cavalry, and the Leith Volunteers, amounting to upwards of 3000, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, formed in military array in St Andrews Square, from whence they marched to Leith Links, when the artillery fired a royal ſalute and the other corps fired a *feu de joie*, after which they marched to Prince's Street. The whole was conducted with the greateſt order and regularity.

Same day, being the anniverſary of George Heriot's birth-day, an excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Erſkine, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, from Rev. ii. 8. 9.

7. An order of the Privy Council to make a ſecond ballot of 3000 militia, out of 5492, was this day received in town, and will be put in execution over all Scotland as ſoon as poſſible.

THE weather during the month of June has been uncommonly fine. The wind has blown moſtly from the South Weſt, and the thermometer has ranged in the ſhade, from 52° to 80°. Before the 18th there had been a conſiderable tract of dry weather; the month of May having been alſo remarkably dry, the corns in many places, eſpecially on duff and clay grounds, were ſuffering for want of rain, and alſo the graſs crop. The harveſt promiſes to be in general at an early period, perhaps ſo from the firſt or ſecond week in Auguſt. The crops of clover and rye graſs are tolerable good, though by no means heavy. On the 18th we had a good deal of rain, with occaſional ſhowers ever ſince, which has been of infinite ſervice to the crop and to the gardens, which were alſo ſuffering much from the drought. All vegetables have been earlier, by a fortnight, in market this ſeaſon than uſual. On the 9th, green peas ſold at 4s. the peck; new potatoes 6s.; ſtrawberries 2s. 6d. the pint.

	On the 14th,	On the 28th,
Peas	2s.	1s.
Potatoes	4s.	2s.
Strawberries	1s.	8d.

On the 30th the ſtrawberries roſe to 1s. the crop being moſtly over. The butcher and fiſh markets have ſtood this month much the ſame as laſt, with the exception of lamb being plentier and rather cheaper.

(*The remainder of the Scots Intelligence, and the Lifts, will be inſerted in next Month.*)

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 22.

Wheat, 27s. Barley, 21s. Oats, 18s. 6d. Peaſe, 16s. 6d. Beans, 16s.

Edinburgh, June 28. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Barley-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

June 9.	June 28.
Bank Stock 115½	113
3 per cent. red. 47⅞	47¾
3 per cent. conſ. 49⅝	49¼
4 per cent. 61¼	61¼
5 per cent. 76⅝	76⅝
India Stock 150	150½

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NEW PATENTS.

For a Machine for Making Ropes.

In March 1798, a patent was granted to Mr William Chapman, of Newcaſtle on Tyne, for a method of laying, twiſting, or making ropes or cordage.

In the common method of making cordage, a walk, or rope ground, is requiſite, of an equal length with the rope or cable intended to be made; at each end of which ground, are hooks, revolving round their axis, by means of various machinery, to which the yarns or ſtrands of which the rope is formed are faſtened, and by which they are twiſted together. By the machinery of the patentee, however, a much ſhorter ſpace is requiſite, and the whole proceſs of the conſtruction of a cable from the very yarn, is carried on in regular uninterrupted ſucceſſion, by the ſame machine.

A cable is compoſed of three ſtrands or ropes twiſted together, and each of theſe ropes is again, in like manner, compoſed of three ſtrands or cords; each cord conſiſting of a certain number of yarns. A number of coils of yarn is therefore procured, ſufficient for the conſtruction of a cable, and of a proper length, each of which is fixed on a ſeparate revolving axis. The yarns, as they are delivered off the reel, are divided into parcels, each parcel containing threads ſufficient for the conſtruction of a rope: the parcels of threads are then introduced into an equal number of ſhafts, which revolving on their own axis, twiſt the threads into nine ropes, coiling them up at the ſame time into round boxes; each of theſe boxes is then ſet in motion, and gradually delivers out its rope; the ropes being then divided into three parcels of three ropes each, are introduced into three revolving ſhafts, by which they are twiſted into three ſhroud laid ropes and coiled up as before. The laſt proceſs is perfectly ſimilar to the foregoing one, by which the three ſhroud laid ropes are twiſted into a three ſtand cable. All theſe operations may be carried on at the ſame time, in different parts of the cable, and the whole machinery may be worked by a ſingle principle of motion.

For a Method of Making Needles, Bodkins, &c.

In September 1797 a patent was granted to Mr William Bell, of Walſall, Stafford, for making needles, bodkins, fiſh hooks, knitting-pins, netting-needles, and ſail-needles.

This new method conſiſts in caſting the above-mentioned articles in moulds of ſand or iron, inſtead of making them of wire. The ſteel, for this purpoſe, is to be purified by ſtirring it, when melted, with a mixture of charcoal-duſt and lime, or common ſalt.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1798.

SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SIR WILLIAM JONES, was one of the moſt accompliſhed, moſt amiable, and moſt virtuous perſonages that a country, once *ferax virorum*, has ever produced. Learned without pedantry, elegant without oſtentation, affable, and condeſcending, he poſſeſſed all the ſoft graces of humanity. His luxuriant fancy was chaſtened by a correct and refined taſte. His capacious mind was ſtored with the treaſures of univerſal erudition. The purſuits of a dull and laborious profeſſion had not damped the fire of genius, nor repreſſed the generous throbbings of the heart. In a time certainly not the moſt propitious to the growth or the diſplay of liberal ſentiments, he reſiſted the ſeductions of intereſt, maintained the unqueſtionable independance of his character, and dared to cherish the "ſacred love of freedom." His talents, however, it muſt be admitted, were rather ſplendid than remarkably profound. The multiplicity of his ſtudies, or perhaps the poetical frame of his mind, was incompatible with that preciſion of thought, that vigour and intrepidity of intellect, which conſtitute the true philoſopher.—We cannot do better than inſert, in this place, the analyſis of the inaugural diſcourſe, delivered by Sir John Shore, Bart. on being choſen to fill the Preſident's chair at a meeting of the Aſiatic Society on the 22d of May 1794; and in which he beſtows due encomiums on the merits of his illuſtrious predeceſſor.

Sir Wm Jones diſcovered a paſſion and a very extraordinary aptitude, for the acquirement of languages. Beſides the uſual accompliſhments of a ſcholar, he was maſter of the more poliſhed dialects of modern Europe, and ſpoke and wrote, with the utmoſt fluency, the French, Spaniſh, and Italian. Of the Portugueſe and German, alſo, he had a competent knowledge. With ſuch facility of apprehenſion, and great powers of memory, he commenced, at an early period of life, the ſtudy of Oriental literature. He became a thorough proficient in the Arabic and Perſian tongues, underſtood the Hebrew, was even converſant with the Turkiſh idiom, and proceeded ſo far as to learn the radical characters of the Chineſe language.

'It was to be expected (ſays Sir John Shore) after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himſelf maſter of *Shanſcrit*; and the moſt enlightened profeſſors of the doctrines of BRAHMA, confeſs with pride, delight, and ſurpriſe, that his knowledge of their ſacred dialect was moſt critically correct and profound. The *Pandits*, who were in the habit of attending him, when I ſaw them after his death, at a public *Durbar*, could neither ſuppreſs their tears for his loſs, nor find terms to expreſs their admiration at the wonderful progreſs he made in their ſciences.'

Sir William Jones, however, had views more enlarged than thoſe of the

mere linguiſt. He regarded languages as the inſtruments of the opinions, the prejudices, and the inſtitutions of the human race. Inſpired by ſuch motives he propoſed to the Britiſh government in India, as a work of national importance, the compilation of a digeſt of Hindu and Mohammedan law, from Sanſcrit and Arabic originals. Humanity and ſound policy indeed alike recommend it, to temper the deciſions of the Engliſh by a reſpect to the ancient uſages of the natives. The taſk was immediately undertaken; and the hours which the Preſident could ſpare from his profeſſional duties were aſſiduouſly devoted to the ſuperintendance of it. He traced the plan of the digeſt, preſcribed its arrangement, and ſelected from among the learned Hindus and Mohammedans the moſt fit perſons for its execution. The *Pandits* have proceeded with zeal, and brought their labours to a happy concluſion: the *Maulavis* have likewiſe nearly finiſhed their portion of the work: but the death of Sir William Jones has deprived us of the tranſlation, and the preliminary diſcourſe which he deſigned to compoſe. He has only left us an Engliſh verſion and commentary of the Arabic text of the *Sirajiyyah* or Mohammedan law of inheritance; and it deſerves to be mentioned, as an inſtance of his philanthropy, that the whole produce of that work, and of another in Sanſcrit and Perſian, was allowed for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

While occupied with more ſerious purſuits, he found leiſure for recreating his mind with productions of fancy, which evince the verſatility of his genius, and the elegance of his taſte. His hymns on the Hindu mythology, and his verſion of *Sacontala* an ancient Indian drama, will be admired by all the lovers of luxuriant poetry.

From a paper in the hand-writing of Sir William Jones, it appears that he had propoſed to himſelf a wide range of inquiries reſpecting the hiſtory and ſcience of the oriental nations. It conſiſts of twenty-three articles, entitled *Deſiderata*: the chief of which are, on the Philoſophy, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Algebra, Medicine, Muſic, Mythology, and Drama of the ancient Indians; tranſlations of the *Vedas* and *Puranas*; a Dictionary and Grammer of the *Sanſcrit*; and on the hiſtories of India, Arabia, Perſia, and the Tartar nations.

It is a circumſtance which deſerves notice, that Sir William did not begin the arduous ſtudy of law till after he had reached his twenty-ſecond year. His mind was then formed, and was ſeaſoned by the maxims of general philoſophy. As a judge, he was equally valued for his ability and conſcientious integrity. His addreſſes to the juries were models of liberality, tenderneſs, nice diſcrimination, and elegant diction.

With moſt of the ſciences he had ſome acquaintance. He was not ignorant of anatomy; and the intereſting diſcoveries lately made in chymiſtry engaged his attention. The lighter ſtudy of botany, originally begun under the confinement of a lingering diſorder, was his laſt and favourite purſuit.

Curioſity will aſk, by what means Sir William Jones was enabled to acquire ſuch extenſive knowledge, in the compaſs of a ſhort life, not exceeding eight-and-forty years? It was by the exact and regular diſtribution of his time. His ſtudies began with the dawn of day, and were continued with a perſeverance which ſurmounted every obſtacle. Eager to gain information on all ſubjects, he liſtened with complacency to perſons of every deſcription, and of all varieties of talents and education. He was formed for ſocial intercourſe; and his gentle deportment and fluent converſation rendered him the delight of each company. He ſought humble merit in her retreat, and foſtered her with a maternal care. Humanity and Literature will long lament his loſs!

ANECDOTES OF BARON BORN, THE CELEBRATED MINERALOGIST.

BARON BORN, was a native of Carlburg in Tranſylvania, of a noble family, and came early in life to Vienna, and ſtudied under the Jeſuits; who, no doubt, perceiving in him more than common abilities, and that he would one day be an honour to their order, prevailed on him to enter into it; but of this ſociety he was a member only about a year and a half. He then left Vienna, and went to Prague, where, as it is the cuſtom of Germany, he ſtudied the law. As ſoon as he had completed his ſtudies, he made a tour through a part of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, and France; and returning to Prague he engaged in the ſtudies of natural hiſtory, mining, and their connected branches; and, in 1770, he was received into the department of the mines and mint at Prague. As we learn from his letters, this year he made a tour, and viſited the principal mines of Hungary and Tranſylvania, and during it kept up a correſpondence with the celebrated Ferber, who, in 1774, publiſhed his letters.—It was in this tour that he ſo nearly loſt his life, and where he was ſtruck with that diſeaſe which embittered the reſt of his days, and which was only rendered ſupportable by a ſtrong philoſophic mind and active diſpoſition.

It was at Felſo-Banya where he met with this misfortune, as appears from his eighteenth letter to Mr Ferber. He deſcended here into a mine, where fire was uſed to detach the ore, to obſerve the efficacy of this means, too ſoon after the fire had been extinguiſhed, and while the mine was full of arſenical vapours raiſed by the heat. 'My long ſilence,' ſays he to his friend Ferber, 'is the conſequence of an unlucky accident, which had almoſt coſt me my life. I deſcended the great mine to ſee the manner of applying the fire, and its effects on the mine, when the fire was hardly extinct, and the mine was ſtill full of ſmoke.' How greatly he ſuffered in his health by this accident appears from his letter, in which he complained that he could hardly bear the motion of his carriage; upon this misfortune he haſtened to Vienna. After this, he was appointed, at Prague, counſellor of the mines. In 1771, he publiſhed a ſmall work of the Jeſuit Poda, on the machinery uſed about mines, and the next year his *Lithophylacium Borneaum*. This is the catalogue of his collection of foſſils, which he afterward diſpoſed of to the Hon. Mr Greville. This work drew on him the attention of mineralogiſts, and brought him into correſpondence with the firſt men in this line. He was now made a member of the Royal Societies of Stockholm, Sienna, and Padua; and, in 1774, the ſame honour was conferred on him by the Royal Society of London.

During his reſidence in Bohemia, he did not apply himſelf to the buſineſs of his charge alone; but his active diſpoſition induced him to ſeek for opportunities of extending knowledge, and of being uſeful to the world. He took a part in the work entitled 'Portraits of the learned Men and Artiſts of Bohemia and Moravia.' He was likewiſe concerned in the 'Literary Tranſactions of Bohemia and Moravia,' and the editor of the latter publicly acknowledges, in the preface to it, how much Bohemian literature is indebted to him. Prague and Vienna were both without a public cabinet for the uſe of the ſtudents: it was at his inſtigation that government was induced to form one, and he himſelf aſſiſted by his contributions and his labours. In 1775, he laid the foundation of a literary ſociety, which publiſhed ſeveral volumes under the title of '*Memoirs of a private Society in Bohemia.*'

His fame reaching the Empreſs

Maria Thereſa, in 1776, ſhe called him to Vienna, to arrange and deſcribe the Imperial collection, and about two years after, he publiſhed the ſplendid work containing the Conchology: in the execution of this, I believe he had ſome aſſiſtance. The Empreſs defrayed the expences for a certain number of copies. On the death of this patron the work was diſcontinued; her ſucceſſor, the Emperor Joſeph, not favouring the undertaking. He had likewiſe the honour of inſtructing the Arch-ducheſs Maria Anna in natural hiſtory, who was partial to this entertaining ſtudy; and he formed and arranged for her a neat muſeum. In 1779, he was raiſed to the office of *actual counſellor* of the court-chamber, in the department of the mines and mint. This office detained him conſtantly in Vienna, and engaged the chief part of his time.

The conſequences of his misfortune at Felſo-Banya begin now to be felt in the ſevereſt manner; he was attacked with the moſt excruciating cholics, which roſe to ſuch a degree as to threaten a ſpeedy termination of his life and miſeries. In this depth of torment, he had recourſe to the uſual calmer of bodily pain, opium; and a large portion of this being placed by his ſide, which he was ordered only to take in ſmall doſes, once brought to deſperation, through the intenſity of his pain, he ſwallowed it at one draught. This brought on a lethargy, which laſted four and twenty hours; but when he awoke he was free of his pains. The diſorder now attacked his legs and feet, particularly his right leg, and in this he was lame for the reſt of his life; ſometimes the lameneſs was accompanied by pain, ſometimes not. But his feet by degrees withered, and he was obliged to ſit, or lie, or lean upon a ſopha; though ſometimes he was ſo well as to be able to ſit upon a ſtool, but not to move from one room to the other without aſſiſtance.

His free and active genius led him to intereſt himſelf in all the occurrences of the times, and to take an active part in all the inſtitutions and plans, for enlightening and reforming mankind. With theſe benevolent intentions he formed connections with the Free-maſons, whoſe views, in this part of the world, were ſomething more than eating and drinking, as may be conjectured by the laws and regulations made againſt maſonry by the Emperor Joſeph. Under Thereſa this order was obliged to keep itſelf very ſecret in Auſtria; but Joſeph, on his coming to the throne, tolerated it, and the Baron founded, in the Auſtrian metropolis, a lodge called the *True Concord*. This was no card club, or aſſociation for eating and drinking, where the leading members were choſen by their capacity for taking in ſolids and liquids, and where a good ſong was conſidered as a firſt rate qualification; but a ſociety of learned men, whoſe lodge was a place of rendezvous for the literari of the capital.

No doubt the obſtacles theſe gentlemen would find, to the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful knowledge, in the church hierarchy, and in the cabals of courtiers, would draw their attention to political ſubjects; and ſubjects were really diſcuſſed here which the church had forbidden to be ſpoken of, and which the government muſt have wiſhed not to be thought of. At their meetings, diſſertations on ſome ſubject of Hiſtory, Ethics, or Moral Philoſophy, were read by the members; and commonly ſomething on the hiſtory of ancient and modern myſteries and ſecret ſociety. Theſe were afterward publiſhed in the Diary for Free-maſons, for the uſe of the initiated, and not for public ſale.—In the winter they met occaſionally, and held more public diſcourſes, to which the members of the other lodges were allowed acceſs. As moſt of the learned of Vienea belonged to this lodge, it was very natural to ſuppoſe, that

many